United States Department of Agriculture
Farm Security Administration

Report
on
AGRICULTURAL LABOR CONDITIONS
in
THE GREEN PEA INDUSTRY
of
Teton County, Idaho

as observed during the
season of 1940 in
connection with certain

Farm Family Labor Camp Operations

and

Labor Division Studies of Agricultural Labor Earnings
and
The Social Background of Migratory Agricultural Labor

in

Oregon
Washington
Idaho
FSA Region XI

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by

Geo. B. Herington
Labor Relations Representative
311 Terminal Sales Bldg.,
Portland, Oregon
March 11, 1941

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311 Terminal Sales Bldg.,
Portland, Oregon

LR GBH

Dr. N. Gregory Silvermaster
Chief, Labor Division
Farm Security Administration
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

Subject: Letter of Transmittal - Report on Green Pea Industry Labor Conditions Teton, Valley, Idaho.

Dear Dr. Silvermaster:

Herewith is a report on agricultural labor conditions as observed in the green pea operations of the Teton Valley of Eastern Idaho during the season of 1940.

The report uses field observations undertaken under my instruction by FSA mobile camp manager, D. W. Bliss, as the season opened, which is quoted throughout and whose narrative report is attached in toto as an appendix.

Likewise, the data obtained in our Regional Farm Labor Wage Study project was liberally used. From entrance and departure registration forms, part of our study of migratory farm labor families and laborers, much other data was drawn off which adds to the completeness of this report. The latter two general studies were segregated from data for the whole region as to this particular area.

It seemed to me we had found a good area to put under a more than usually close scrutiny. It is a one crop area, all served by migratory labor, with no other specialty area mixed in, all other areas out of which a crew could originate being a long distance away, with no work to go to on the end of the season nearer than 75 miles away. It had been previously a troublesome and disorderly spot with most deplorable housing facilities, the labor contractor and the independent employer, the grower-packer and the contract grower type of operation was present, all off by themselves, thus a rather clean, clear picture was available.

In the sugar beet areas of Idaho there is activity for many people from April 15, until late June - by scattering about there is some other work on into July. There is no hired labor work to speak of in the beets until September 15, when along with potatoes the harvest begins. Concerned as we were with migratory family labor groups the

311 Terminal Sales Bldg.,
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IN USH

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Farm Security Administration
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

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Teton Valley pea harvest beginning in late July, running through August until ordinarily an early September frost closes the harvest, thus became a fill-in possibility for family labor to be more fully occupied for the season and could if so assembled relieve or dilute the disorderly elements which had characterized the operation previously, when nearly the whole crew were an assembled group, usually a racial mixture of single white, negro, Mexican and Filipino workers.

This report clearly shows the need of closer use and management of available force, the deplorable loss of time, the consequent low earnings, the loss of time and the long approach distances, the expense and the lack of earning opportunity between seasons as a characteristic of the migratory laborer's experience. For the 3.8 days average of work time per week per worker is not confined to this area but is a characteristic in the results of the labor study all over the region. The average family earnings in eight weeks of $17 per family when noted as for but an average of 3.8/6 of available time to work compares itself mentally with a full time of but $24 per family of an average of four people and two workers - $6 per person, $12 per worker which is no bonanza wage.

The fully supported conslusion that it costs the workers in lost time of approach, lost time in the area, travel cost, and "hold backs" about $1.00 of loss for every $1.00 of wage, explains clearly the poverty so characteristic of the migratory labor group.

Certain recommendations are made which reach toward a reduction, possibly an ultimate elimination of the present lost motion with its operating and human waste. The problems involved in a change from labor contractor methods are put forth from a cold operating appraisal of the labor contractor's present place in the servicing of a separatable, definable function. That wages are low, too low is quite admissable but the wastes in the present system if cured account for an equivalent of a 50% raise in piece rates, call for a smaller and a better managed crew assembly. Functioning toward betterment becomes a part of that duty which the Employment Service in various states has already recognized and in the light of available means has already taken steps to accomplish, is evolving further and better means, contacts and processes.

By midsummer of 1941 whatever absorption of unskilled labor may be finally accomplished in production manning of defense industries, many of which are still in the construction phase, will have been well begun. This may become a signal for a more intensified management process toward those not by then absorbed.

I believe this report will carry home through its clear figures which

are based on detailed and painstaking observations within a very broad area of sampling, a reduction of any doubts which may have been prevalent as to many of the prevailing deficiencies in the migratory labor system and that it offers some basis of analysis of the suggested means of looking toward a remedy. Certainly no American manufacturing business using a force of 1,000 workers could long postpone bankruptcy and oblivion under a publicly visible parallel of such conditions of labor management as exist in the herein reviewed section of agricultural operation. Other sections of agricultural production coming into focus as our research figures are now being analyzed, do not tend toward leaving this one operation as a particularly conspicuous or isolated example.

The same general factors, in varying degrees, already tend to bear out comparable deficiencies in all the specialty crop areas of this region. To public expenditures for relief measures falls the provision of that margin between a meagre one season of subsistence earnings and the remaining season's alternative of starvation, not of one person, but in this region of 11,000 families or of 44,000 persons who now depend on seasonal agricultural labor as the single available occupation.

Respectfully submitted,

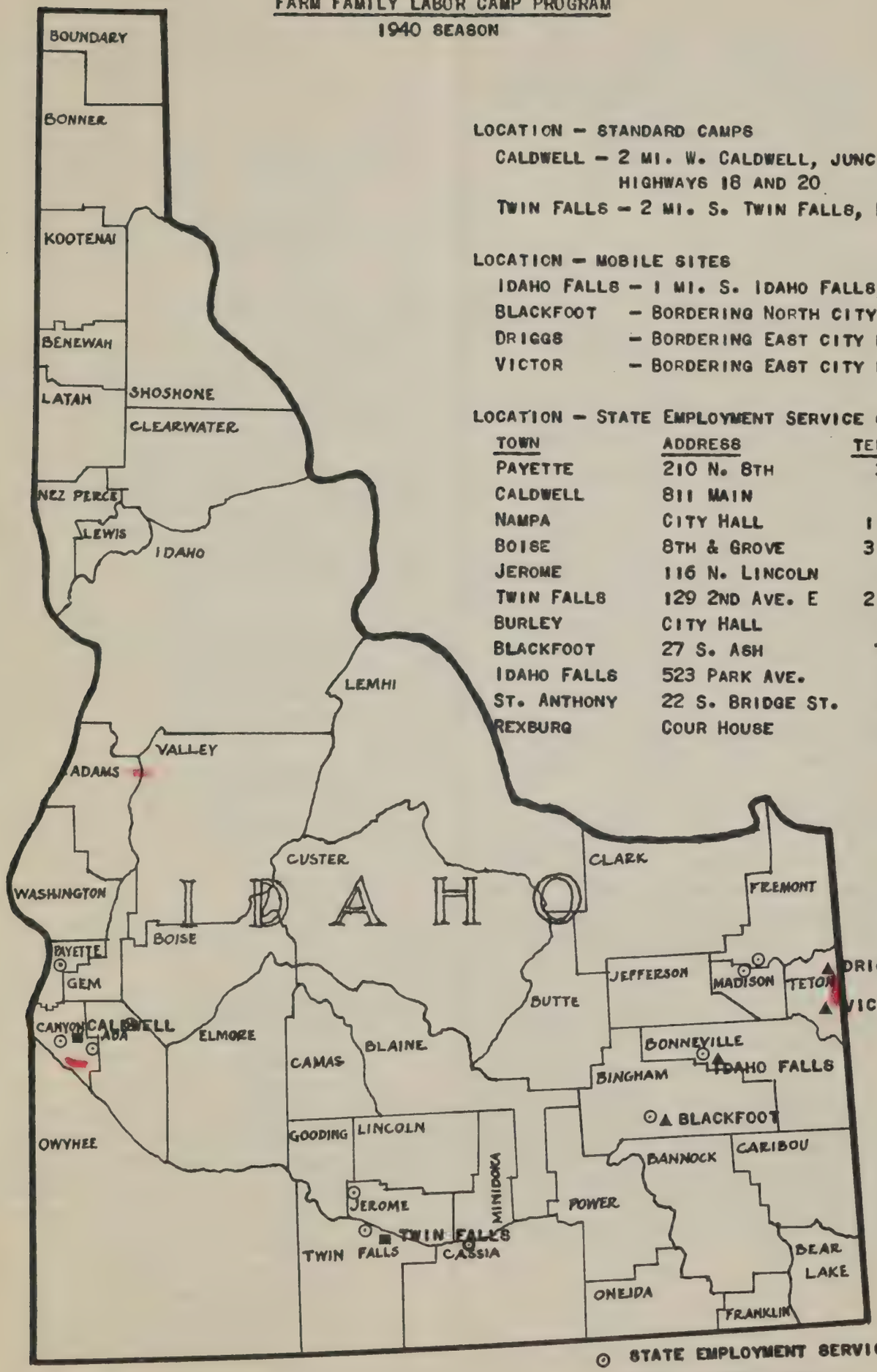
Geo. B. Herington
Labor Relations Representative

cc: Walter A. Duffy
Regional Director, Reg. XI
Farm Security Administration

mc 3/13/41

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
STATE OF IDAHO

FARM FAMILY LABOR CAMP PROGRAM
1940 SEASON



LOCATION – STANDARD CAMPS

CALDWELL – 2 MI. W. CALDWELL, JUNCTION OF HIGHWAYS 18 AND 20

TWIN FALLS – 2 MI. S. TWIN FALLS, HIGHWAY 26

LOCATION – MOBILE SITES

IDAHO FALLS – 1 MI. S. IDAHO FALLS, KID TOWER
BLACKFOOT – BORDERING NORTH CITY LIMITS
DRIGGS – BORDERING EAST CITY LIMITS
VICTOR – BORDERING EAST CITY LIMITS

LOCATION – STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OFFICES

TOWN	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE
PAYETTE	210 N. 8TH	301
CALDWELL	811 MAIN	63
NAMPA	CITY HALL	1107
BOISE	8TH & GROVE	3120
JEROME	116 N. LINCOLN	103
TWIN FALLS	129 2ND AVE. E	2140
BURLEY	CITY HALL	198
BLACKFOOT	27 S. ASH	748
IDAHO FALLS	523 PARK AVE.	91
ST. ANTHONY	22 S. BRIDGE ST.	36
REXBURG	COUR HOUSE	27

⊙ STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OFFICES
▲ MOBILE CAMP SITES
■ STANDARD CAMPS

COMPLETE COMMUNITY FACILITIES ARE PROVIDED THROUGH A GENERAL ASSEMBLY BUILDING FOR MEETINGS, CHURCH SERVICES, KINDERGARTEN, SCHOOL WHEN NECESSARY, DANCES AND OTHER FUNCTIONS; UTILITY BUILDING WITH SHOWERS, TOILETS, LAUNDRY TRAYS, IRONING BOARDS; CLINIC WITH SMALL ISOLATION WARD IN CHARGE OF A REGISTERED NURSE; MACHINE SHOP, MODERN SEWAGE AND GARBAGE DISPOSAL PLANT.

MEDICAL CARE

MEDICAL CARE IN BOTH MOBILE AND STANDARD CAMPS INCLUDES SERVICES OF A LOCAL PHYSICIAN FOR SERIOUS ILLNESSES, AS WELL AS EXTENSIVE CHILD WELFARE, CLINICAL ATTENTIONS AND PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS.

A REGISTERED NURSE IS ON THE STAFF OF EACH CAMP TO CARE FOR MINOR ILLNESSES, CONDUCT CHILD WELFARE AND PRENATAL CLINICS.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

ALL FAMILIES ARE REQUIRED, UPON REGISTRATION IN CAMPS, TO REGISTER WITH THE STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, WHOSE REPRESENTATIVES SURVEY LOCAL LABOR DEMANDS AND DIRECT ALL EMPLOYMENT OF FAMILIES STAYING IN THE CAMPS. ALL CONTACTS BETWEEN EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES ARE ESTABLISHED THROUGH THIS AGENCY AND ALL HIRING IS DONE AT THEIR LOCAL OFFICES.

CAMP MANAGEMENT

A MANAGER AND SMALL STAFF, EMPLOYED BY THE FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION, ARE IN CHARGE OF CAMP PROPERTY, OPERATIONS, APPLICATIONS, ASSIGNING QUARTERS AND MAINTAINING LAW AND ORDER.

SELF-GOVERNMENT BY A CAMP COMMITTEE ELECTED BY RESIDENTS IS ENCOURAGED IN EVERY WAY POSSIBLE. ALL SOCIAL, RECREATIONAL, RELIGIOUS, EDUCATIONAL AND RESIDENT WELFARE ACTIVITIES ARE IN CHARGE OF THE CAMP COMMITTEE AND ITS SUB-COMMITTEES WITH APPEAL TO THE MANAGER IN CASE OF ADJUSTMENT OR CONFLICT WITH ESTABLISHED POLICIES. EACH FAMILY HEAD CONTRIBUTES TWO HOURS WORK PER WEEK TO GENERAL CAMP MAINTENANCE.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
STATE OF IDAHO

FARM FAMILY LABOR CAMP PROGRAM
1940 SEASON

FSA FARM FAMILY LABOR CAMPS ARE DESIGNED TO PROVIDE TEMPORARY HOUSING, SANITARY, HEALTH AND SOCIAL FACILITIES FOR DISPOSSESSED FARM FAMILIES AND FARM LABOR FAMILIES FOLLOWING SEASONAL CROP WORK.

MOBILE CAMPS

MOBILE UNITS PROVIDE ACCOMMODATIONS FOR 200 FAMILIES EACH IN AREAS WHERE CONCENTRATED HARVEST OPERATIONS LAST FROM FOUR TO EIGHT WEEKS. A LARGE WALL TENT PROVIDES A COMMUNITY CENTER FOR SOCIAL AND RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES. WATER IS PIPED THROUGH THE CAMP AND SCREENED TOILETS ARE LOCATED CONVENIENTLY THROUGHOUT THE CAMP AREA.

SHOWERS, LAUNDRY TRAYS, HOT WATER PRESSURE SYSTEM, CLINIC, OFFICE AND ELECTRIC LIGHT SYSTEM ARE PORTABLE. WOODEN PLATFORMS FOR TENTS ARE PART OF THE CAMP EQUIPMENT.

SCHEDULE FOR MOBILE UNITS

IDAHO FALLS	APRIL 30 TO JUNE 30
BLACKFOOT	APRIL 30 TO JUNE 30
DRIGGS	JUNE 30 TO AUG. 31
VICTOR	JUNE 30 TO AUG. 3[illegible]
IDAHO FALLS	SEPT. 15 TO NOV. 3[illegible]
BLACKFOOT	SEPT. 15 TO NOV. 30

STANDARD CAMPS

PERMANENT OR STANDARD CAMPS ARE LOCATED IN AREAS WHERE SEASONAL WORK RUNS CONTINUOUSLY OVER A PERIOD OF ABOUT SIX MONTHS. SHELTERS IN THE CALDWELL AND TWIN FALLS CAMPS NOW OPEN WILL ACCOMMODATE 448 FAMILIES AND THERE ARE 48 LABOR HOMES NOW AVAILABLE FOR FAMILIES WHO HAVE ESTABLISHED A SEMI-PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT PATTERN IN THE COMMUNITY AND WHO HAVE REASONABLE PROSPECTS OF AGAIN ESTABLISHING THEMSELVES ON THE LAND. (50 ADDITIONAL LABOR HOMES ARE NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION.)

311 Terminal Sales Bldg.,
Portland, Oregon

LR GBH

Dr. H. Gregory Silvermaster
Chief, Labor Division
Farm Security Administration
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

Subject: Labor Conditions in the Green Pea Industry Teton County, Idaho Region XI - (Oregon, Washington, Idaho)

Dear Dr. Silvermaster:

In most specialty vegetable-growing areas, there are a number of crops which incur the essential and useful effort of a certain variable nucleus of needed hired laborers over a fairly long period. Some of these laborers are in family groups, some single workers; in groups or unattached. There are a few spots, however, in which a large hired labor mobilization is made in the interest of but one crop.

The Location - Teton Valley, Idaho. Such is the Teton County, Idaho, "green pea" area which has been established as such for some fifteen years. The growing area is on an alluvial plain, some 6,000 feet in elevation above sea level, along the Idaho-Wyoming line, directly west of the sharp valley edge under the Grand Tetons, some 75 miles, somewhat north and directly east of Idaho Falls, Idaho, about 30 miles in an air-line south of the southwest corner of Yellowstone Park. It is served by a part-way, paved, part-way gravel, partly dirt road running from Idaho Falls via Swan Valley which is open into the Teton Valley in the summer; and by a paved Highway No. 33 connecting with Highway No. 191 at the town of Sugar (from Pocatello on Highway 30, via Idaho Falls to Bozeman, Montana). Highway No. 33 runs from Sugar to and through Driggs and Victor, headquarters of the green pea area, thence over the range (8,431 ft.) into the Jackson's Hole country of Wyomong and there by means of Highway 189, connects to the east, the north and the south.

The Union Pacific Railway Company operates a branch line which runs southerly from Ashton, Idaho on the West Yellowstone-Pocatello line through Driggs to terminate at Victor. Ashton is 102 miles north of Pocatello, 272 miles from Salt Lake City, 51 miles from Idaho Falls and via the Teton Valley branch is 37 miles from Driggs, 46 miles from Victor.

Topography, Climate, Culture. The high Teton Valley floor is a lightly rolling plain, favored with excellent grass, has but little timber, runs to 40° below zero in winter with heavy snow, late spring, early frost and a hot short summer. Normally a splendid cattle

country the agriculture is primarily that of cattle raising, some grain and hay for winter feeding. The green pea industry, a highly specialized crop, yielding peas in late July through August and into early September occupies about 2,600 acres of planting per year. Underlying gravel and the melting during the summer of snow from the high Teton range alongside gives an ample and pure ground water near the surface over much of the plain, offering thus a sub-soil irrigation equivalent in good short season crop soil. Natural ice is cut locally in the winter, is stored in ice houses, for summer shipping and for other uses. Much of the green pea crop goes directly to eastern seaboard markets where its peculiarly high quality creates a seasonal demand and holds a fairly high price.

Green Peas - Shipment Packing - Shipment of these green peas in the pod is done by means of direct or contact refrigeration. The light, veneer basket slat, round hampers (about 30#), made similar to an eastern bushel basket, are sorted according to grade and quality of contents. A prepared lid is clamped on, and the hampers are then placed in a refrigerator car, the first tier on a layer of crushed ice, As they are packed into the car crushed ice is blown in between and over each succeeding layer or lift of hampers. About 600 to 640 hampers and the ice fills out the normal car load, which but seldom requires any re-icing short of destination, including the transportation schedule, hold-back or pooling delays, and terminal team track time. The ice, put up in blocks within ice houses during the winter, is mechanically crushed as it is to be used, and blown into place, through flexible spouts.

From the Driggs-Victor area about 260 to 350 cars of green peas are shipped each year. In 1940 the number of cars shipped was 308. (See letter from Union Pacific attached in appendix.)

Labor Mobilization - The Teton Valley area is sparsely populated, somewhat isolated, is far from other crop activities at the start of the season in mid-July. The picking of these peas as they ripen means an annual recruiting and mobilizing of some 1,000 to 1,500 pickers from elsewhere, into an area where the only work for this crew is that of pea harvest, and on its termination this group must evacuate the area on account of a sharp, severe and sudden approach of winter.

A map of Idaho attached shows the relation of the areas mentioned.

Other Green Pea Areas - Elsewhere in Idaho green peas are grown, shipped in the same manner, but in these areas other crops, vegetables, fruits, etc., are also in greater or lesser degree seasonally dove-tailed into the crop group so that together they all offer work through a longer season.

As to pea harvest and labor the following is a tabulation of the serial status:-

TABLE A

IDAHO - Tabulation of Green Pea areas and their harvesting - Serial Maturities and Labor Demand - 3 crop areas.

	June 1 to July 10	July 4 to Aug. 10	July 25 to Sept. 5
Canyon Co. - Nampa, Wilder, Melba			
Lake Lowell - Acres - 1940 - 3200			
1941 - 3000 - green peas			
Workers to be brought in	2,000 W		
Families involved @ 2.3 workers per family	(888 f)		
Work preceding - beets thinning 8300 A			
" " lettuce " 2000 A			
" Immediately following onions " 1500 A			
" for workers immediately following peas - onions.	360 W		
" " " " Peas - general	500 W		
Workers who may find work following peas and onions -	860 W		
(a) Remainder, no work until August - workers move on	1,140 W		
Remainder Families	500 F		
Adams and Valley Counties 120 miles N. of Canyon Co. -			
Green Peas - 1,350 A.		840 W	
Apple Thinning - 1,200 A.		300 W	
(b) Work during July for crew idle July 1, in Canyon Co.		1,140 W	
In August & September there is work in carrots and lettuce for 250 workers		250 W	
		890 W	890 W
Families - @ 2.3 workers per family			385 F

At close in Teton - beets - poratoes, etc. harvesting in Snake River Valley.
In Idaho Falls & Twin Falls & Canyon County Idaho - Malheur County Oregon absorb the group until November 1 to 10th.

The Valley and Adams County areas are not far apart, both about 115 miles north of Boise - some 80 to 100 miles north of Weiser, 150 miles from the Canyon County green pea area. A certain group of these pea pickers go from Canyon County to the McCall areas as the first peas are finished, then move out and to the Teton pea area where the harvest follows. This involves 150 miles each way, in and out, from and to Highway No. 30 plus 330 to 400 miles to Driggs. Table A, above, offers a clear idea of the make-up of crop timing sequence and the labor demand in the three areas here discussed.

Unrest Among Pea Picker Groups - There is evident in most west coast green pea areas, however, a rather conspicuous amount of labor unrest and dissatisfaction, and something of a group of pea pickers who follow the crop from one area to another. A sudden hot spell or a frost will at times "burn out" or close out a crop - so a season cannot be completed; and early frost in the Teton area will close out the season in that one day on which it occurs. Crop insurance by the grower may become a worthwhile practice. Sharp summer rain squalls of the Teton area with their heavy thunder and sharp lightning accompaniment break into continuity of field work, and available earnings have appeared to be very low. Therefore, the Labor Division of the FSA being concerned as noted hereafter, made a study during the 1940 season of labor conditions in the pea harvest in the Teton Valley where there is no other crop activity. The area is isolated, the entire harvest labor group is migratory. Labor contractors handle crews on part, packer or distributor employers directly hire the labor on other parts of the crop.

Former Disorder - During the Driggs and Victor pea harvest there has occasionally been much disorder, at one time troops were sent in. Drunkenness, fighting and a general atmosphere of disorder and unrest have characterized several seasons. Local peace officers have told this writer of the general dread in which the approach of the pea harvest season was held by resident farmers and town people of Driggs and Victor. Driggs is a neat county seat town of a normal 400 or 500 people, Victor a town of less than 250 people. The same peace officers have openly welcomed the idea advanced by FSA that migratory family labor which needs work at this season would add a much needed leavening influence to the situation, add so large an orderly element as to fully dilute the more disorderly element among white, negro, Filipino and Mexican single laborers who in such case would be and in 1940 were only needed to fill out a crew rather than as the strongly predominant group. This was well borne out during a quite orderly picking season, so experienced for the first time in 1940.

Former Camp Quarters - A camp composed of some of the most putrid, unsanitary and tumble-down shacks and shanties encountered anywhere in Region XI crop areas composed one of the main growers' camps, 1 mile south of Driggs. Mr. Bliss describes it somewhat. A barracks building for Filipino help also served and this was so very bad it and the camp have been condemned by health authorities but were still used this season for some single men of the total crew.

[illegible] - [illegible] - [illegible] - [

Two FSA Mobile Migratory Camps - The FSA placed two of its mobile farm family labor camps in the area for the first time before the 1940 harvest. These mobile camp outfits which are designed to cover several crop areas in succession each year have tents, stoves and wooden tent bottoms, placed in orderly arrangement for the population, have hot and pure cold water provided, and a battery each of showers for men and women, laundry tubs, wringers, drying lines, ironing facilities, sanitary pit toilets, a large floored recreation tent, garbage cans, a diesel electric light and an oil burning water heating equipment mounted on a trailer, a completely equipped medical and minor surgical clinic trailer, with a resident nurse, medical supplies, warehouse tents for supplies, an office tent and living trailer housing an appointive FSA camp manager. A camp clerk and two caretakers aided in supervision of plant, organization of cleanliness, worker crews, etc., and a physician on call acted in his normal capacity as needed as well as in professionally checking sanitary conditions in each camp at regular intervals.

Medical Aid The operation of the two clinics is combined and the scope of the medical contacts made is noted in Appendix 2. Here it is noted that in a season of eight weeks there were 390 families registered and treatment was rendered in 446 diagnosed cases, about 1.15 cases per family registered. Two hours per week of work by each family head in maintaining good physical order on the camp premises was exacted as a rental. Surplus commodities, held in stock by the manager, and accounted for to the State Relief Agency. As many families came into the area with little or no food or other resources, perhaps on their last gallon of gas, these were a distinct aid in early pre-work sustenance as used.

Currently Maintained Labor Statistics A considerable data of statistical nature concerning origin, destination, family make-up, equipment, previous work and previous housing, work expectation on departure was noted as to each family. Certain parts of such data is included in this report. This is a part of an agricultural labor survey process covering operations in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho being made by the FSA XI, Labor Division. These items were checked at entrance and departure of agricultural labor families regularly in all camps.*

Earnings Data In the Labor Division surveys an earnings study was made, based on the weekly earnings and work experience of 25 to 35% of the families in all camps, by weeks, through the season in each crop. This gave a wide averaging background to the sampling, gave a broad and accurate pattern base for all figures obtained.

Narrative Report by D. W. Bliss, Camp Manager, appended. As a part of this report I am appending a review of the Teton Valley pea harvest in 1940 written by Mr. D. W. Bliss who was manager of that FSA mobile camp unit which was stationed at Victor during the season. The notes underlying

*18 crop area camp sites in 3 states of Oregon, Washington, Idaho were included in Region XI camp program coverage for 1940.

this report were kept and assembled and observations were closely made by Mr. Bliss at this writer's instruction as given at the start of the season as to both Victor and Driggs areas. There was needed an intimate first-hand picture of the peculiarities of the labor situation in pea harvesting in order to understand more clearly the manifestations of unrest and the haunt of poverty which has seemed to follow it.

Teton Valley - Single crop sampling. The Teton Valley appeared to be an excellent labor earnings study ground for this crop as it is isolated, the pea culture is an intense activity, is foreign to the general agricultural operations of the area residents, requires a completely imported crew, no other work whatever offers for such a crew, it is 50 to 75 miles away from any other specialty cropping and is in an area where the endurance of this specialty crop is marked by some 15 years of continuous successful experience, where habits of handling have become established, where trouble was had periodically as an outgrowth of whatever did affect the labor situation.

Conditions warranting exploration of operating conditions. Early observations of an exploratory nature, prior to decision on this area site phase of the FSA camp program as made by this writer brought into focus several factors:-

1. The work fits in timing between the beet thinning and the beet harvest of the upper Snake River Valley (Fort Hall to St. Anthony.)

2. The work time fitted in sequence to the most slack time of farm labor occupation in the western or lower Snake River Valley. Canyon County, Twin Falls, McCall area, etc.

3. Many pea pickers follow the crop from early Imperial Valley (Calif.) harvest, up through the San Joaquin Valley peas, into Idaho thence from western to eastern Idaho crops.

4. The pea business seems to have much of a speculative character, is peculiarly sensitive to weather extremes, directly affecting labor continuity.

5. The workers are largely mobilized and controlled by labor contractors.

6. Some observations had been made of pea picker crews stranded following, (a) unfortunate sales management in handling the crop;
(b) extreme weather conditions nullifying the harvest;
(c) excess force at times assembled;
(d) low earnings apparent;
(e) abandonment of further responsibility to crew by labor contractor under (a) and (b) conditions.

7. There is quite prevalent a wage hold-back system of around 20% which warrants some checking of the volume of money involved. Comparisons between labor conditions current when hold-back system is used and when not used seemed to be warranted.

8. The contract grower frequently has no responsibility except to cultivate and bring to maturity on the vine the crop itself, some one of the few jobbers to whom the peas were sold or for whom the crop is raised, moving in then with a labor contractor on maturity, taking all responsibility of

(a) providing a crew large enough and on time;
(b) providing a camp facility to house the crew, quite usually of the lowest sanitary quality;
(c) providing hampers and trucks;
(d) handling the measurement of work done by the pickers;
(e) in some cases placing the sorted hampers in the car ready for transportation to market.

9. For the above (8) at a contracted rate of 30¢ per delivered 30-pound hamper - 5¢ is sometimes allowed for packing (8-e, above) and car floor delivery, 25¢ per hamper for picking, with 5¢ nominally hald back to assure the pickers remaining with the job in order to collect it at the end of the season, judgment of the end being with the employer.

10. There seems to be an establishment of green pea production which produces at one point or another in the country, green peas for market which are harvested in nearly every month of the year and the business as a whole seems to have but few participant firms as principals.

11. FSA is concerned among other things with aid in rehabilitation and allied economic and social objectives among low-income farmers and farm labor, particularly family farm labor. The ceiling of FSA operations is marked by the ability to obtain credit elsewhere, the floor is among the disestablished and migratory farm families for whom seasonal agricultural labor has so far been the major opportunity for subsistence earnings, which are low, and definitely seasonal. This causes a total subsistence deficiency which makes a heavy drain on funds provided for relief in the off-season. When farm labor distress occurs there is frequently no other source of aid than that available through FSA. Much of the migration retains certain inter-state characteristics. There is an exceedingly large group of people concerned who have lost local citizenship at the point of original residence, have not since settled long enough in any one of the Pacific States to acquire a new local citizenship establishment.

Families in FSA Camps - It is quite easy to segregate from the study of 1940 farm labor earnings in Region XI the Teton Valley section of the record, where the pea harvest work was the only available occupation of the group mobilized for the harvest and whose earnings records were carefully kept. The record of families who registered and lived in FSA camp is presented below and is the combined record of the population of two of the FSA mobile camps in the Teton Valley, through the season. One camp was located directly adjoining the town of Driggs, one adjoining Victor - located 11 miles apart in a pea growing area of about 25 miles range from the north to the southerly extremity.

TABLE I

Camp Population* - 1940 - by week ends, Driggs & Victor camps

1940 Week Ending	Cumulative Family Departure	Registering Families	Consisting of Men	Women	(under 15 yrs.) Boys	Girls	Combined Population
July 13		0	0	0	0	0	0
July 20		49	80	34	27	8	149
July 27		95	178	66	38	25	307
Aug. 3		160	270	108	57	57	492
Aug. 10, Peak		182	303	133	74	77	587
Aug. 17	6	176	286	133	73	68	560
Aug. 24	43	139	228	93	59	53	433
Aug. 31	107	75	125	70	48	32	275
Sept. 7	151	31	48	26	17	17	108
Sept. 14	182	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam. Wks-	489	907 ea.	1518	663	393	337	2913
Fam. Days @ 6 Days-	2934	5442 ea.	9108	3978			

Serial Registrations Season -- 390

Average No. in families 2911/907 or 3.2

**Average workers per fam. " mean - 2.47 - period 7/20 to 8/10 peak 2.42
" " " " " max. - 3.2 " 2.77
" " " " Min. - 1.72 " 2.0

*From weekly camp population reports.
**From Table II.

1940 -OBH

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION — REGION XI

TABLE II

DATA ON EARNINGS OF WORKERS AND FAMILIES, EMPLOYMENT VOLUME, DISTANCE, ETC., IN GREEN PEA HARVEST — TETON COUNTY, IDAHO — CAMPS AT DRIGGS (RR-ID-11), VICTOR (RR-OR-20), AND COMBINED DATA
(SAMPLED AT 30% OF FAMILIES RESIDING IN FSA MIGRATORY LABOR CAMPS AND GO WORKING EACH WEEK OF SEASON)

COL. 1 ITEM	COL. 2 JULY 20 %	COL. 3 JULY 27	COL. 4 AUG. 3	COL. 5 AUG. 10	COL. 6 AVERAGE 4 WKS. %	COL. 7 AUG. 24	COL. 8 AUG. 24	COL. 9 AUG. 31	COL. 10 SEPT. 7	COL. 11 AVERAGE 4 WKS.%	COL. 12 AVERAGE 8 WKS.
1. PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS RECEIVING EMPLOYMENT.											
(A) PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT — DRIGGS	75.0%	91.7%	68.8%	96.4%	86.1	87.8	83.1	94.4	96.9	88.8	
(B) " " VICTOR	76.0%	56.0%	7.5%	88.5%	57.1	94.0	89.5	90.0	94.7	92.4	
2. PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES WITH AT LEAST ONE WORKER EMPLOYED.											
(A) PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT — DRIGGS	100.%	100.%	78.9%	100.%	94.5%	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	
(B) " " VICTOR	100.%	76.2%	4.5%	96.8%	68.6%	100.	95.	90.9	90.	95.7	
3. AVERAGE WORKERS PER FAMILY	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
(A) PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT — DRIGGS	1.5	2.36	1.74	2.67	2.2	2.57	2.35	2.83	3.1	2.62	1.977
VICTOR	1.6	1.33	0.18	2.0	1.3	2.25	1.7	1.63	1.63	1.9	
NO. OF WORKERS — BOTH — ALL	34.	61.	37.	142.	273.	136.	88.	53.	49.	324.	597
(B) UNEMPLOYED DRIGGS	0.5	0.21	0.79	0.1	0.36	0.36	0.47	0.17	0.1	0.33	0.487
VICTOR	0.5	1.05	2.23	0.26	1.0	0.14	0.2	0.18	0.09	0.16	
DAYS LOST — BOTH					112.					35.	147
(C) TOTAL WORKERS — DRIGGS	2.0	2.57	2.53	2.77	2.56	2.93	2.82	3.00	3.2	2.95	2.47
VICTOR	2.1	2.38	2.41	2.26	2.3	2.39	1.9	1.81	1.72	2.06	
(PERSONS) BOTH CAMPS	45	85	110	153	384	149	103	55	51	359	744
4. AVERAGE DAYS OF EMPLOYMENT	DAYS	DAYS	DAYS	DAYS	DAYS	DAYS	DAYS	DAYS	DAYS	DAYS	
(A) EMPLOYED WORKERS DRIGGS	3.5	2.9	3.3	4.5	3.8	4.6	4.9	4.7	4.4	4.7	3.87 OUT OF
VICTOR	3.9	2.3	2.8	2.1	2.5	5.3	5.4	4.0	2.6	4.8	6 NORMAL
BOTH AT TOTAL DAYS ALL EMPLOYED WORKERS —	127				492					679	DAYS 2/3 1171
(B) ALL WORKERS DRIGGS	2.6	2.6	2.2	4.3	3.3	4.0	4.0	4.4	4.2	4.1	3.52
VICTOR	2.9	1.3	0.2	1.9	2.5	5.0	4.8	3.6	2.5	4.4	
BOTH AT TOTAL DAYS ALL AVAILABLE WORKED —					456					607	1063
5. EMPLOYMENT INDEX* DRIGGS	43.3	44.0	37.3	71.7	54.5	67.3	67.2	74.1	70.3	68.9	
VICTOR	49.0	21.5	3.5	31.2	23.6	82.8	79.8	60.0	41.2	13.5	
6. AVERAGE DISTANCE (MILES) CAMP TO JOB: DRIGGS	7.4	11.4	10.1	7.0	8.7	19.1	10.6	8.4	7.8	12.9	
VICTOR	2.8	13.5	17.0	10.0	9.9	25.7	15.7	1.4	1.4	16.6	
7. FAMILIES INCLUDED IN ABOVE (AMONG THOSE REGISTERED IN CAMPS) DRIGGS	10	14	19	30	73	28	23	12	10	73	146
VICTOR	12	21	22	31	86	28	20	11	11	70	156
	22	35	41	61	159	56	43	23	21	143	302
8. AVERAGE EARNINGS FROM PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT											
(A) PER WORKER EMPLOYED DRIGGS	$11.89	$6.54	$8.08	$10.21	$9.18	$11.62	$10.62	$6.54	$7.24	$9.72	
VICTOR	12.08	4.05	5.00	3.32	5.18	11.77	10.03	6.88	3.25	9.51	
BOTH AVERAGE —	11.92	5.67	7.49	7.20	7.92	8.76	10.40	6.29	5.53	9.636	$8.683 WK.
(B) PER WORKER ALL WORKERS DRIGGS	8.92	6.00	5.56	9.84	7.43	10.20	8.82	6.17	7.01	8.64	
VICTOR	9.18	2.60	0.20	2.94	2.96	11.07	8.97	6.19	3.08	8.78	
BOTH AVERAGE	9.02	4.07	2.52	6.67	5.63	7.97	8.88	6.18	5.31	8.70	6.977 WK.
9. AVERAGE FAMILY EARNINGS, ALL FAMILIES DRIGGS	17.84	15.42	14.04	27.22	20.24	29.89	24.93	18.52	22.24	25.44	
VICTOR	19.13	6.20	0.48	6.65	6.81	26.49	17.05	11.25	5.32	18.07	
ALL FAMILIES BOTH CAMPS AVERAGE —	$18.54	$9.89	$6.76	$16.76	$13.60	$28.19	$21.26	$15.05	$12.90	$21.83	17.166 WK.
TOTAL SAMPLE	$407.96	$346.08	$277.26	$1022.60	$2162	$1578.74	$914.39	$345.99	$270.92	$3122.02	$5184.02

*MAN DAYS EMPLOYMENT RECEIVED — MAN DAYS AVAILABLE FOR EMPLOYMENT BASED ON 6-DAY WEEK — ALL WORKERS FULLY EMPLOYED GIVES EMPLOYMENT INDEX AS 100.

From this group who worked at any and all points and for all employers as work was available the following record of weekly earnings of a designated number of families was recorded for each week. This sampling was rotated through the whole group to avoid either expert or non-expert examples and in order to assure the integrity of the sampling.

Table II Attached.

We find that FSA camp families were about 58.3% of the total number available as per Table 3 below:-

TABLE III Housing of Migratory Farm Labor - All Camps - Teton Valley, Ida.

From Mr. Bliss's narrative appended, we find that at the three weeks of most intense work, the following camps housed:

	An Average of		
2 Government Camps - - -	175	families	- 58.3%
1 Mexican Camp - - -	50	"	- 16.7%
1 Stillwater Orchards Camp -	50	"	- 16.7%
1 San Diego Fruit & Produce Co. -	10	"	- 3.3%
Roadside and other camps - -	15	"	- 5.0%
Total mobilized in area - approximately	300	"	-100. %

Applying figures at foot of Table I to 300 families - population-960

Average workers per family 300 x 2.47 gives about 741 workers among families
" " " " max300 x 3.2 " " 960 " " "
" " " " min300 x 1.72 " " 516 " " "

There were at times from 150 to 225 single workers, present according to best reports available not residing in FSA or other camps.

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All Families & Labor Present - Combining the approximate figures of Mr. Bliss's report as to families located outside of government camps with the data of weekly force available and housed within FSA camps we find 125 families outside when 195 were within as a ratio base. Assuming their arrival and departure in the area followed the same pattern as that of the FSA camp population, and that the factors of our large sampling (Table II) are fully representative we may project as approximately correct in pattern the following tabulation of a total force available as in Table 4.

TABLE IV

Total Worker Force Available Through 1940 Season - Projects
Teton Valley, (Idaho) - Peas

Week Ending	Col. 1 Table 1 Families in FSA Camps	Col. 2 Families not in FSA Camps 1/	Col. 3 Estimated total present families	Col. 4 Workers @ 2.5 per family 2/	Col. 5 Plus single workers 3/	Col. 6 All workers Col. 4 plus 5.	Col. 7 Workers @ 6 days 4/	Col. 8 Workers Col. 6 at average days worked 5/	Col. 9 @ average weekly earnings total 6/
July 13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" 20	49	35	84	210	70	280	1680	3.7 - 1036	$3.22 @ 3,336
" 27	95	65	160	400	130	530	3180	2.6 - 1372	2.18 @ 3,003
Aug 3	160	115	275	687	230	917	5502	3.1 - 2843	2.42 @ 6,880
Aug 10	182	130	312	780	260	1040	6240	3.3 - 3432	2.20 @ 7,550
" 17	176	125*	301	753	250	1003	6018	5.0 - 5015	1.75 @ 8,776
" 24	139	100	239	598	200	798	4788	5.2 - 4150	2.00 @ 8,300
" 31	75	55	110	275	110	385	2310	4.4 - 1694	1.43 @ 2,422
Sept 7	31	22	53	132	45	177	1062	3.5 - 619	1.58 @ 978
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	907 families present one week	647 families present one week	1554 families present one week	3880 family workers present one week	1295	5175	31050	20,187	$2.05 $41,247

N.B. Sample in Table II represents 3,504 days worked or 44% sample of work done by 302 families average 1 week.

1/ Estimate from Bliss report. Weekly same rate as Col. 1.

2/ 2.5 from Table 2 - Line 3-C - Col. 12.

3/ Estimate from Bliss Report plus 50%

4/ Potential work week.

5/ Actual average days work per week Table II - Line 40

6/ Actual average weekly earnings Table II - Col. 12 - Line 8A here divided by Days into weekly earnings of Table II.

7/ Actual average days - Table 2 - 3.8F here 3.7 inc. - Col. 5 rate $2.23 average.

8/ Table 2 - Col. 12 line 4b ÷ 8b averages 2.00 per worker per day.

*Peak work week.

Available Work Force - Departures, "Hold-backs", Earnings - Yield. - From the extensions and a projection of Table IV above and its comparisons with the final 44 to 45 per cent sampling and averages obtained in Farm Labor Earnings study (Reg. XI, LR-1940) on this area as set out in Table II, there is a close result in the averages obtained which tends to check the correctness of the observation of Mr. Bliss as to families residing in and out of FSA camps and the floating, indefinite and difficult to check, number of single workers.

From Table I we find that families departing ran at a ratio of about 489 family weeks departed to 907 total, thus about 54% of the earnings would become liable to the penalties of a 5¢ "hold-back." One operator did not practice the "hold-back", as it seems fair to assume that of 25¢ per hamper gross price, with its 5¢ hold-back custom as applied by other operators about 50% or 2.5¢ per hamper would be an average of the unit so held back in the total of gross area earnings and be about the sum forfeited by departing pickers. This would leave 22½¢ per hamper this accounts for around 183,320 - 30 lb. hampers or equivalent units paid for.

Acre yield check on total coverage of figures - According to year Book of Agriculture - 1935, page 501, Tables 252 - 3,-30 lbs. of unshelled green peas is considered a bushel - the 2600 acres planted appear to have yielded about 77 bushels per acre - and from above cited Table 252 it may be deduced that a national average yield is about 74 bushels per acre.

Shipment Check on total coverage figures - Shipping of green peas in refrigerator cars with crushed ice packing runs at a loading standard of 600 to 440 hampers per car, 183,320 of 30 lb. field hampers (billed at tariff of 26 lb. net peas weight) at 620 hampers per car loading figures an estimated 290 to 300 car loads. The Union Pacific System*has furnished me with a figure of 304 as the total of refrigerator cars of green peas shipped from the Driggs-Victor area in the 1940 season. This is the only way they go out so this represents all of the green peas shipped. The carriers' record checks very closely our estimate of 290 to 300 cars drawn through pay rate and work done calculations.

The "hold-back" policy. Money aggregate. Discussion of the "hold-back" policy with the growers discloses that its application is designed to hold out an inducement to pickers to remain available through to the end of the season. In effect it holds some pickers in the area who have this as inducement to take the remaining available piece work offered in gleaning at the tail of the crop. Examination of Table II shows the manner in which family and individual worker earnings run down from mid-season to the last week. That there is no bonanza for the laboring family in green pea harvesting at best is quickly seen in the following abstract from and reduction of data in Table II.

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*Exhibit 3 - appendix

TABLE V

Condensed Earnings and Idle Time Losses from Table II

1940 Week Ending	Number of work Records	Average Family Earnings	No. of Workers Included	Week's Earnings Per Worker Employed	Week's Earnings All Workers	Average Days Work
July 20	22	$18.54	45	$ 11.92	$ 9.02	3.7
" 27	35	9.89	85	5.67	4.07	2.6
Aug. 3	41	6.76	110	7.49	2.52	3.1
Aug. 10	61	16.76	153	7.20	6.67	3.3
Aug. 17	56	28.19	149	8.76	7.97	5.0
Aug. 24	43	21.26	103	10.40	8.88	5.3
Aug. 31	23	15.05	55	6.29	6.18	4.3
Sept. 7	21	12.90	51	5.53	5.31	3.5

No. of Family Work Wk. Records: 302
Average weekly family earnings, season: $17.166
No. Average Family Workers involved: 744
Average employed workers, weekly earnings: $8.68
Average all available workers," " : $ 6.98
Average days' work per week: 3.87
Per cent of 6-day work week worked: 64.5%

Deficiency
Lost time at 35.5% of weekly earnings, value per family, $6.09 per week
" " " " " " " worker employed @ $3.08
" " " " " " " " available @ $2.48

" " 5175 worker weeks @ $2.48 - $12,834 (Table IV-II)

TABLE V

[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 20	22	[illegible]	45	+ 11.52	+ 9.00
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2.32
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10.40	8.08
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5.13
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2.31

Weather Hazard rests on laborer - Under a piece-work system as here paid the subsistence and family maintenance hazard under lost time conditions is a responsibility which is assumed by the worker, can imaginably be eased only by a form of guarantee on the part of the employer, whose enterprise requires that regardless of weather, good or bad, all the peas he will harvest in any case require in so isolated a place, the maintenance through the season of a mobilized crew who are completely necessary to the accomplishment of any earnings whatever from the enterprise by the producer. So long as he may maintain as a part of his unit cost of production and in terms of his unit sale price, a flat unit as his cost of picking, he may carry one less speculative hazard on his part.

In analysis of the Table II record there appeared two assigned causes of notable non-work time - one in the week ending July 27 when a question of price and markets seemed to arise - during which some doubt of further harvest seemed to be in the air. The other was stated to be due to a recurrent storm and bad weather situation, spotty and making for a series of work delays. Below we will compare the U. S. Weather Report from Briggs with the days worked per week. 302 family weeks of work is recorded with a deficiency (Table IV) average as to a full six-day work week of $6.09 per family per week which gives a total of $1,829 as a lost time burden on the sampled or recorded group in the 48 work days of the season. To the whole group this lost time will probably run up to over $12,800 for the season (See Table V.)

Lost Time and "Hold-back" Total - With $12,800 as a value for the lost time deficiency of the assembled crew and an approximate value of some $4,500 as a "hold-back" aggregate, a total of around $17,300 in penalty becomes visible as a sum apparently chargeable to what appears as an excess force present on the one hand, with perhaps a lack of adjustment of gleaning wage payable as the season advances, thus an average low wage return which leaves no alternative but departure to many workers as the work to be done visibly declines in volume. The weather delay matter is analyzed below from official weather observations at Driggs.

Relief Costs by FSA. In connection with the deficiencies in earnings, aside from the value of surplus commodities issued to any camp family needing them the FSA found it necessary during the season to relieve 44 families with an aggregate of cash grants for subsistence items amounting to a total of $909 or an average of $20.66 each. This was done to relieve destitution encountered during the season. The family earnings in various weeks, (See Table 2) explain how this could occur very readily. This becomes a subsidy in fact toward relieving production cost.

Weather Delays - The 1940 harvest season in all of Idaho was marked by unusual rainfall. September rainfall was 310% of normal and 342% of previous September (1939) rainfall total. This unseasonal rainfall, however, became conspicuous in September and after the pea harvest at Driggs and Victor was cut off by frost.

In the Driggs area the daily rainfall for July, August, September is noted in the order of the weeks of the pea harvest of season with notes opposite the week's record of the part-time status of employment in that week as per Table II.

TABLE VI

1940 Weather by Weeks - Pea Harvest Season - Teton Valley* Driggs

Weeks Ending		Dates & Precipitation							(Rainfall) Inches	Average Days Worked Tab. II**
July 20		12	15	16	17	18	19	20		
	Precip:	--	--	.05	.15	--	--	--	0.2	3.7
July 27	"	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		
	"	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.0	2.6
Aug. 3		28	29	30	31	1	2	3		
	"	--	.13	--	.06	--	--	--	0.19	3.1
Aug. 10		4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
	"	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.0	3.3
Aug. 17		11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
	"	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.0	5.0
Aug. 24		18	19	20	21	22	23	24		
	"	--	--	T-	.30	--	.10	--	0.40	5.2
Aug. 31		25	26	27	28	29	30	31		
	"	T	T	--	--	--	--	--	0.00	4.4
Sept. 7		1	2	3	4	5**	6	7		
	"	--	--	.05	.30	.32	Fr.-	-	0.67	3.5
							(Frost 5th)			

Elevation Driggs: 6,097 ft. above sea level.
Temperature: August - highest 95°, date aug. 12; lowest 34° , date 8/29.
Greatest daily range 52°.
Clear, Aug. 23 days - partly cloudy, Aug. 3 days - cloudy, Aug. 5 day.

*Climatological Data, Idaho Section Vol. XLIII No. 9 - Boise, Idaho U.S.D. of C. - Weather Bureau. See Vol.XLIII also No. 7 - 8.
**Table 2 - Line 4b - Cols. 1 - 12 inc.

Work Delays - Obstacles to a Remedy - Clearly the rainfall did not carry all responsibility for short work time - as witness the weeks ending - July 20, July 27, August 10. The week ending August 24, had two heavy showers - but a fairly good work day record was made. Frost on the night of September 5, wound up three days of rain in that week, killed the peas and closed the season. The short work weeks seem to be clearly a matter of over-picking with an excess of available force as implied by Mr. Bliss in the attached narrative. This reflects also in the mileage needful to gain a best use of the time by the pickers - Table II - Line 6 - Cols. 1 - 12. (See Bliss report)

The situation as to excess intermittency of work seems very clear and the weather report does not make an adequate explanation.

AAA or Labor Commission administrative possibilities for remedy. The situation as to a forfeit of earned "hold-back" is a matter of some worthwhile aggregate in operating cost where considered in an average or approximate ratio of 2.5 cents on 183,000 hampers as it runs to over $4500 - close to 10% of the picking payroll. Under existing state legislation only through action by a willing and legally empowered labor commission can remedy be had. Such a Commissioner is authorized by Idaho constitution and statute. Such a Commission is subject by statute to biennial legislative provision of funding and the legislature simple does not, has never funded the office. There is, therefore, no remedy by AAA ruling should they be so made.

Labor Unrest, conditions militating against effective labor organization. Sporadic strikes and occasional inspiration to concerted action by the pickers have been known - short lived - relatively unsuccessful in immediate result. The family data obtained from camp residents and following below will readily illuminate some of the reason for difficulty in any attempt at organization of the workers ever to discuss the subject. These pickers come from many sources and localities, come in at great expense - for an eight-weeks season - again go far to connect with other and subsequent work. They are working in an area that is all but isolated, about 75 miles from anywhere and for only three or four possible employers. The Stillwater people mentioned by Mr. Bliss have at least broken into the local "hold-back" habit in their first year of operation in the territory with no "hold-backs" and have operated with an eager and a satisfied force. Some of these operators pay with a ticket that is redeemable at any store and at any time. There is always latent, at least, the old trick which goes with this of losing the claim on hold-backs when the original work ticket is disposed of. This particular kind of complaint has not been heard of as arising in the locality during the time we have been observing the situation. We found the fixed weekly pay day of one operator to be somewhat hard on newly arrived families in their initial week, but after the first week this disappears.

An Administrative Adjustment Possibility - The Idaho Employment Service has done what it could by moral suason in substituting as a "Labor Commissioner". It is understood the newly elected governor has proposed that he will request the legislature to provide funds and if so done in turn proposes to set up a Labor Commissioner. Present indications of possible agricultural labor shortage in 1941 may find conditions arising wherein the wisdom of such a move will be manifest.

Surplus Commodities - The camps had a fair supply of "Surplus Commodities" supplied to them which the manager issued and accounted for to the relief authorities. This "Surplus Commodity" supply nucleus now is established in all Region XI camps and is a life saver for entering families who have often arrived with no more money and their last gasoline, groceries all gone, children hungry. The aggregate social inefficiency encountered in various areas through having too many people assembled to carry the work load with a resulting inadequate average of earnings and a less then full time or nearly full time occupation available is a reflection of an uncoordinated labor measurement, supply and management process, can only be remedied as attention to the condition is demonstrated and in each case adjusted, or by a thorough coordination and management of employment processes, discussed hereinafter. However, there is one thing FSA may well note and that is if there is encouragement through too great a perfection of provision on the part of FSA above, the final responsibility of over-manning isolated or other seasonal crop areas may not tend toward a full assumption of natural responsibility by the growers and shippers and their natural available source of coordination, the Employment Service.

An Employment Service Function. - Elsewhere a practical inter-agency coordination of employment and camp functions has been sought and has been effected in a manner which has laid foundation for and has developed into an actual working approach to solution, has now appraised its original experimental development methods, is now capable of further refinement of the original coordinated method for forward operations toward a remedy of some of the conditions herein set out as urgently worthy of attention. This may be comprehensively stated as an assumption of the complete responsibility for the functions of employment by the State Employment services, federally aided, and the related Federal Farm Placement Service, paralleled by an assumption of the housing functions of migratory farm labor families by the FSA; through its Farm Family Labor Camp operations where available.

The employment function as worked out in the above described coordination, so far embraces the following steps:-

(a) Development through conferences with grower groups of a designation of the service as the total employment agency by the group of growers in each area and the collateral assumption by the service of the responsibility for the providing and mobilizing of an adequate crew of workers when and in volume necessary.

An industrially minded Government Department - in the Ulster Government's terms has been that it would be equal among in substituting an a "Labor Investigator". It is understood that only minimal interest has appeared and so will remain the initiative in creating first in it or even in such requests in such in a large Commonwealth. Present indications of possible agricultural labor shortage in July may find conditions arising where the shortage of land a more will be evident.

Training Committee - The Ulster has a fair supply of "special" Committee supplied to them which the manager issued and accounted for to his valid activities. This "Special Committee" supply matters are in substituted in all trades. It years and is a life saver for industry training the have often arrives with no one money and their last "auction" provides his year, building labor. The assistance issued Committee in various areas through having the most valid requests by many the work that will a resulting training supply of matters and a lack that full time or nearly full time occupation available is a reflection of an unsatisfactory labor management, supply and management problem, not only in regard to adjustment to the industries in question and in that sense adjusting, or in a thoroughly coordination and management of employment measures. Discussed; certainly. However, there is one thing the may well note and that is if there is accompanying through the great a particular of provision of the part of "A above, the final responsibility of arrangements (labour or other measures) this area of all land labor a full adequate of natural transitability by the process and employers and their cabinet available source of information, the Department Service.

Of Employment Service Operation. - Discussion a provided inter-ministerial of employment and year training the been which and the been defined in a manner which the land formulation for and the training in the various working apparatus in industries, that the apparatus the original employment development matters. In our training of labour requirements of the original administrative matters for formal consultation through a supply of some of the industries service for not an organizing supply of industries. This may be accomplishing around as a common view of the possible responsibility for the functions of employment by the State Employment provides, industrially minded, and the Ulster Service from Department Service, particular by an association of the Ulster Committee of migratory from labor facilities by the Ulster through the Ulster Training Labor training labor available.

The employment training as stated and be the early industry organization, by far increase the initiative labor.

(a) Development Training Committee with power under of a development of the service in the local employment supply for the supply of manpower in each area and the sufficient consultation in the service of the responsibility for the providing and training of an adequate crew of workers when and in volume necessary.

(b) On so doing the service causes an accurate season's crop mapping of the crop area, with acreage, individual growers, routes, timing and minimum of maximum labor requirements to accomplish the work to be done.

(c) Appraisal of timing as it may be planned to offset past short day excess force employment, short earnings thus by the workers and toward measurement of adequate vs., excess force, an intimate detailing projection this, and now among the most important of forward operating factors to be analyzed and appraised.

(d) Survey of workers to be available and promotion and establishment of detailed contact with them to be maintained through the season.

(e) Arrangement of field offices in crop areas, in intimately accessible key points, training of personnel in district data, in maintaining same as crops mature. In FSA camp served areas the offices are now in many cases and in the future may be more frequently placed within FSA camp sites.

(f) Requirement or at least recommendations by FSA camp managers that each entering family register its workers with employment service at once.

(g) Field riders to maintain contact with growing conditions and a more or less constant contact during the actual season with daily labor needs of individual growers and aggregate needs of all growers. In some cases (as in small fruits) arranging that a crew which can finish one grower's work early in forenoon, may move into another grower's field immediately following, etc. As season wanes contacting any growing surplus of workers to insure a least waste movement into areas of reliably known demand.

(h) Aid in development and scheduling of transportation functions, providing simple road maps to workers driving their own cars showing route directly from contact office to exact place of assignment, a time saver, and a matter of certainty toward effective assignment.

(i) Contact with each worker or worker group immediately on finishing of a job and immediate assignment to a succeeding job.

(j) Statistical controls covering satisfaction of functioning.

(k) Complete inter-area contact concerning supply and demands, advance or retardations of crop maturity conditions, maintenance thus of a reliable information service to workers.

(l) In periods of apparent or prospective shortage the arrangement for and perfection of inter-state movements or the discovery and development of improvised forces.

Justification of Detailed Employment Service Program - Such a program is of course a management job of a highly detailed quality. If a group of 1,000 or 2,000 workers are required in any specific industry the modern personnel methods employed by industrial concerns have grown to be even more complicated. When we have, as in the Teton area during 1940 - 1,000 family workers for an 8-weeks season - who must be mobilized and evacuated and who experience an average deficiency of $2.50 to $3.00 per week for eight weeks - we get a statement of 1,000 x 8 x 2.50 (or 3) and it means $20,000 to $24,000 of time available to work by a force mobilized into an isolated area in which no other work is available, in which short time is encountered by excess force and it is worth correcting so far as it can be corrected and it brings its own warrant when one clearly sees the earnings deficiency in simple terms. It would certainly cost less than this to be able to give such detailed attention to this particular situation which is outlined above as a general conception of the proper coverage of a full agricultural labor employment undertaking.

The cooperation of the Employment Services doing their function as they wish to do it, as they are doing it in places and growing more and more close to their service ideal as described above, and the Farm Security Administration as a going local housing provider for workers in the same area becomes obviously feasible, the two have interdependent leamings. Farm Security Administration policies and its better health, cleanliness and self-respect of the worker. The two services readily become complementary when the two functions become coordinated in a quite simple and an almost informal manner which in several places has been and more widely can be done. Two agencies are to be visualized as merely carrying out well, two complementary but not in any manner, conflicting functions and together raising both field living standards and field earnings as a coordinated objective, at the same time serving better and in detail the labor requirements of the grower who has his stake in the harvest. It becomes justified in its "least waste" objective from all angles. But it must be so well done as to merit confidence on the part of all concerned. So done the labor contractor perhaps becomes unnecessary.

The Labor Contractor - When there is no such service as can be rendered by such a non-profit agency as described above, the labor contractor system becomes perhaps the next most easily available functionis,. For example, a grower has an acreage of peas, carrots or of some other heavy labor requirement crop. He cultivates, irrigates, grows, and brings it to maturity for some definite and agreed price or consideration and he is done. Forty or fifty such growers may be doing likewise in a district, their crop contracted for to one or several distributing packers and shippers. The distributers in turn may have several similar areas under contract which they expect to reach maturity in serial order. The volume at each shipping point warrants their provision for coopering,

packing, icing preparation for shipment, they advance the credit or funds for freighting, sometimes for growing, have in hand the variables of refrigerated product marketing at points of demand over the whole U. S. which vary from day to day. The packers may be growing some nucleus or even a total acreage of peas in the one area or several areas, either as an enterprise, an experiment or a protection to his supply. The detailed operation of recruiting, housing, making travel advances to, and mobilizing the picking crew, having them on the spot when the crop is ready, supervising the picking in one, then another field, weighing in, loading out the picked peas, perhaps transporting them to the shipping shed, even at times packing them, is in itself a detailed job of work, amenable to a contracting or sub-contracting process on a unit basis of payment. Such a contractor also assumes all liability and workmen's compensation burdens, can move a crew from one area to another and has a definable, definite job to do for a definable and definite compensation. It all has to be done and if no other agency can or will assume the duty of or responsibility for providing the man power as and when needed, then the labor contractors function is perhaps a most natural manner of getting done a job such as I have described which must be done.

Natural Present Divisions of Responsibility - The grower is growing the peas, the shipper is buying packing and selling the peas or carrots or onions or lettuce or whatever specialty crop is concerned. Certain labor contractors have developed a reputation for fulfilling reliably this function of getting the work done. The job as a whole divides physically and quite naturally into the three clean-cut divisions, growing, harvesting, distribution.

Alternative status of responsibility - If the labor is to be assembled by the Employment Service and housed by the FSA, in order to accomplish a better full time status and better living conditions during the harvest, then some one, perhaps the packer-distributor, will of necessity have on his shoulders the field supervision, labor distribution in an area, plus payment, compensation, etc. This perhpas may offer an advantage to him through developing among pickers a more adequate field selection and culling process and a more careful delivery. He now is paying about 5¢ per hamper premium over labor cost to the contractor for his field supervision. 180,000 hampers at 5¢ as in the one area yields a margin of $9,000 paid out for this function which to work so that there should be no money lost in case the distribution group assumes this supervision and part function, if the labor supply responsibility and labor housing be properly assumed by the two present coordinating agencies.

Confidence to be established - The whole performance, however, must be undertaken on such a level that a full confidence of shipper, grower and labor may be certainly assumed, for each as all his stake in a competent functioning of the natural divisions of work into growing, picking, packing, and distribution. They are getting it done

now and certainly may be expected to seek a full assumption of responsibility before changing from a going proven method, which gets the work done, regardless of the social damag incurred.

Remedy of Present Deficiencies. -

(a) Earnings:- We have found $17.166 as an average families weekly earnings on but 64.5% of full time (Table 5). 100% of full time would mean $26.61 per family per week so we have thus a deficiency of $9.44 or over, an amount more than equivalent to one more worker per family for each average week who now earns but $[illegible].68 (Table 2 - 5). Such 100% earning capacity would yield about $200 per family in a two-month's season thus about $100 per established average worker. 8 x 6 day x 10 hours or 480 hours available per season x 2 workers (See Table I) = 960 hours as a full time parallel in assumption for the eight weeks season for a family and at $200 total the rate figures about 21¢ per hour per worker, which certainly is by no means an exorbitant field labor hourly wage base, if no more be said. However, it seems warrantable to isolate and to attempt or to suggest a remedy for the deficiency in the time rate or the piece rate. This comes through remedy of organization which may aim toward this, as in a completely effective employment service plan.

(b) "Hold-back" - The experience of one Teton Valley operator in 1940 in eliminating the "hold-back" made an interesting demonstration. (See Bliss report appended) - He paid in full as the picking was done and at all times the workers wanted to pick his peas, he had, however, through this fact an excess of force presenting itself. His peas were always picked quickly. If all the employers did likewise there would hardly be reason for this preference of employee for employer and the worker would receive the measure of his work value when the work is finished instead of staying on under some duress to gain his "hold-back" accumulation.

(c) A possible remedial scale structure - Let us assume 180,000 hampers at present rate of 25¢ gross as a season's payroll of $45,000 - perhaps there could be worked out a fair graduation in scale to be fully posted in advance of season, by which:-

(1) In the uncertain early days of the season - a minimum of $2.00 per day be paid to an assigned or employed picker with 25¢ per hamper credit up to eight hampers and say 35¢ for each hamper over eight until the 10th work day.

(2) From the 10th work day on 22½¢ per hamper until the 34th work day.

(3) From the 35th work day until end of season, say the 48th work day, 35¢ per hamper. For about the 1940 rate of maturity this would figure:-

1. According to the Table 1 and 2 we find an accelerating crew of probably 200 average workers. Thus 200 x 2.00 x 10 days - guarantee above method, reaches and estimated $4,000 July 23 to August 10, crews averaged at 25¢ per unit and 35 days per week $8.25 per worker - @ 3 weeks, $24.75 / 10.25 days worked / or $2.41 per day or @ 25¢ per hamper or about 10 hampers. Thus for 10 days @ av. 200 workers x 2 extra hampers @ 35 ¢ - $1,400 - 1st ten days total (about 20,000 hampers of crop picked) - $5,400

2. Next 25 days about 130,000 hampers @ 22½¢ 29,250
3. Next 13 days - 30,000 hampers @ 35¢ 10,500
   (and gleanings)

Totaling somewhere around a comparable -- $45,150

Of course this is figured as a comparison at the full, non "hold-back" current unit rate of 25¢ offered, for a comparison - employer offers the 25¢ - holds a liability to pay it - if the conditions be met - which are now met with considerable deficit but might be well met so far as presence of sufficient force could be induced as outlined above. To do the above type of schedule justice - workers would have to be systematically assigned, daily if need be, told when no more assignments could warrantably be feasible. The above idea of a scale is put forward as a purely experimental examination of some hope that a way may be found to overcome a system of "hold-backs" as now used. Any such scale or alternative would be much more feasible of accomplishment in the presence of a Labor Commissioner on an agreement as to the factual situation.

(d) Frost and heat hazards - It would seem wise to determine what may be accomplished through crop insurance to avoid marooning a group of people dependent on a normal continuity of crop serial maturities. Now, the laborer who can probably least stand it is stranded if the crop burns out in a too hot spell - as happened at Wilder in 1940. The next pea crop was not ready. The pickers so abandoned actually came to the Caldwell FSA Farm Family Labor Camp for shelter and were in fact relieved of a serious distress. Had there been no Caldwell camp there would have been a question if any but the most meagre relief could have been given at all by the County under the law, as they were not state residents in most cases. The Worker carries a considerable of hazard in his state of least ability for its assumption.

(e) Labor Contractors - Remedy of deficiencies in system. - These are known and manifest evils from time to time attributed to and certainly found within the range of the labor contractors operation, some men are worse, some men are better. They can be regulated by law and its firm enforcement

when provision so to do is available. There is no reason here to reiterate the well known evils of the system. Some of its effects are manifest in results to the laborers as set out here. The cure is to do something better serving the interest of all concerned who have a stake in the job the labor contractor now fulfills.

Where they come from and go. Following is a group of tables and data with some discussion as to the more or less self-evident and outstanding facts revealed in a study of family questionnaires taken on the arrival and departure of camp occupants.

CHAPTER II

Characterisitcs of Migratory Workers in Teton Area - 1940 - From the first the operations of the Region XI migratory farm family labor camps have been accompanied by an acquisition of statistical data concerning the farm labor group as a whole and with particular relation to those families who follow the crops and are engaged in farm labor. This group has a large percentage of families who are in this region as a result of migration from agricultural distress areas and have so far been unable to settle in a more stable occupation, for whom seasonal farm labor has been the one field available for sustenance earnings, these at $300 to $400 per year per family as the predominating bracket.

Here we will examine the data on families and others who registered with FSA camps at Driggs and Victor during the season of 1940 - late July and all of August, plus less than a week of September. In the preceding pages we have discussed mobilization and earnings and the general labor conditions surrounding the Teton Valley green pea harvest. Here we will examine the social side and throw further light on the make-up of this group. We will undertake to demonstrate where the families and single workers came from, two weeks before, a year before, and then "home" state, also where they went or intended to go on departure from the Teton Valley. The age grouping is noted and the work done by children is noted.

The work had and the time lost by the whole pea crew in assembling through the thirty days previous to registration is noted and an appropriate evaluation is presented. Other related data offering some social perspective is noted.

Origin of Worker Group - Table 7 shows the point from which the families and single workers registered in FSA reported movement within the preceding two weeks, and it shows the approximate distance in miles from each locality to the Teton Valley, as necessary one-way mileage in the mobilization. No attempt is made to evaluate or extend this mileage into a total of mass mobilization mileage. Attention is called to the fact that each family has about two available workers, nearly four persons (3.87).

141 families registered in FSA camps became equivalent to 280 single workers at least, disregarding children working, (See Table 8 and Table 10). 21 families report no car (Table 11) 169 of 249 single workers report no car.

Evaluation of the total mobilization mileage becomes a difficult and uncertain item but the distances involved become apparent on examination of Tables 7 and 7a. Table 7a gives the same data for the larger part of the group, (93 of 141 families) (123 of 249 singles) making this move from Idaho points alone and shows the counties of origin in Idaho, distances involved and previous crop in such counties on which work had previously been available.

TABLE 7

Victor - Driggs, 1940 - Registered in FSA Camps

141 Bona Fide Families - 249 single persons and incomplete family groups

State and County Lived in Two Weeks Prior to Arrival in Camps

Locality	No. of Families	Sub-Total *	No. Persons in Irregular Groups	Sub-Total	To Teton Valley, Distance
Alabama	1		2		2,200
Arizona	1		5		900
Arkansas	1		—		1,800
California(Sou.)	2	(11 S.) —	17		1,150
		(6 N.)			850
Colorado	5		4		650
Illinois	—		3		1,500
Iowa	1		-		1,300
Kansas	—		5		950
Missouri	3		3		1,300
Nebraska	1		2		900
Nevada	1		3		500
New Mexico	—		3		1,000
New York	—		2		2,500
North Dakota	—		1		850
Ohio	2		1		1,700
Oregon	2	2	10	10	800
Texas	1		1		1,200
Wisconsin	2		—		1,500
Not Reported	1		4		—
Montana	3	3	12	12	250
Washington	2	2	12	12	1,100
Wyoming	13	13	19	19	200
Utah	6	6	6	6	250
Idaho	93	93	123	123	See Table 7a
	141	119*	249	182*	

*See total Washington, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Utah, Wyoming, - adjoining areas 119 families - 182 singles, etc.

TABLE 7a

Distances from Points in Idaho to Driggs, Idaho -
93 families - 123 miscellaneous singles & groups

Idaho -

	Groups		(one way)	
County	Families	Singles	Miles	From Crop
Ada Co.	—	3	450	Beets
Adams	8	9	575	Peas
Bannock	1	9	125	Beets
Bear Lake	2	4	225	Beets
Bingham	14	4	100	Beets
Bonneville	28	42	75	Beets
Butte	—	3	180	Beets
Canyon	10	7	480	Peas
Caribou	1	—	75	
Cassia	1	—	225	
Custer	1	—	240	Beets
Elmore	—	3	375	
Fremont	4	7	100	Beets
Gem	1	—	500	
Jefferson	2	8	80	Beets
Jerome	—	1	240	Beets
Lincoln	1	1	240	Beets
Madison	—	9	70	Beets
Owyhee	—	1	450	Beets
Power	—	1	170	Beets
Teton	2	4	30	Local
Twin Falls	5	—	300	
Valley	2	7	575	Peas

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Lost Time & Cost to Worker Group - Right here it is well to examine Tables -15 - 15A showing the time lost and the time worked in the thirty days preceding the migration to the Teton Valley. In this, families and single workers registered are reduced to terms of total registered workers, then in text following is extended to total engaged Teton Valley workers who earned by the same criteria as a total force some $11,000 and had lost time of some $25,000 value (at $2.00 per day).

Elsewhere (Page 13) we show a lost time value of $12,800 during the Teton Valley pea season while the crew was on hand for pea harvest and had perhaps somewhere near a total of $4500 loss by "hold-back". The sum of $25,000, $12,800 and $4500 is $42,300 which is just about the payroll sum of the valley pea picking enterprise. This says nothing of the transportation cost to the pickers, in and out - an average of around 400 miles for one way (in) for a registered certain item of 155 cars - 200 being a safe minimum figure for all cars, registered at camps and located elsewhere - which at once brings up a sub-total of 80,000 car miles getting into the valley. A mileage cost of 3¢ per mile aggregates a tangible minimum of $2400 in job approach cost to a group of not over one-half of the workers assembled. Somewhat the same minimum figure may well represent the travel cost of demobilization at the sudden end of the season.

Why the Poverty - At this point we may pause and summarize the relative inefficiency of an agricultural or any operation which in assembling and working a force of over 1,000 people in which the force of over 1,000 people who have nothing whatever to sell but their work which is willingly available in the whole approach period as well as in the working pea season, and have an approach lost time, travel cost, seasonal lost time aggregate of cost to themselves of as much as they can all earn during the work season as handled. This gets around to a transaction wherein it costs about $1.00 to take in $1.00 and it illuminates from a strong sampling, one of the notable reasons why this involved group of migratory agricultural workers does not and under present circumstances of work cannot get ahead during the available all crop working season. There is only a limited work season in agricultural process served by migratory labor. April 20 to November 10 at the outside is a general maximum of season in any of the Pacific northwest - 6 2/3 months for some of the group, 5 to 6 months ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ for the major group involved - some 11,000 families having been estimated* is supplying about 20,000 of 45,000 total workers involved the regular specialty crops, other than "flash" operations. Flash operations such as the two to three week hop work peak (15,000 workers) in Yakima Valley, Washington, the six-week hop peak (15,000 workers) in Willamette Valley, Oregon are in general situations in which labor is specially recruited otherwise. The 6 to 7 months in which seasonal agricultural earnings

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*G. B. Herington - Report of Medical Services Rendered Migratory Farm Families in Region XI FSA Farm Family Labor Camps 1940, 1/25/41 - unpublished MMSS.

are available cannot conceivably be supported by a total available work season in which but 3.5 days of work per work week per worker available is the determined average of work for all migrant workers in specialty crops of the Washington, Idaho, Oregon Region as revealed by extended research observations now under tabulation, based on 1940 experience had, and which work and idle time ratio follow through in the area immediately under discussion here. (Table 2)

Wasted Human Energy - We speak of our immense natural resources as coal, oil, timber, iron ore and water power for example. We decry thrir past wastage and nowadays we give intelligent and diligent objective thought to their conservation and an efficient means of reduction to their most useful forms. But here in the Pacific Northwest alone there is a working an totally necessary natural repeating resource in the annual agricultural production. This depends for its very life in many of its operations on a large group of migratory laborers. To these there has been open for some time past no other source of earnings by which they may barely exist than agricultural labor, seasonal, scattered in widely separated areas, and in this work to earn $1.00 there is parallel cost or human resource waste of $1.00, for which public assistance must carry a cost of another $1.00 to carry them through the balance of the year, on a bare subsistence basis. As a direct result of this becomes demonstrated a less than 50% efficiency in labor management of the total group of 11,000 American families composed of 20,000 workers and supporting 20,000 dependent children. There is a quiet question due as to just what kind of citizens these 20,000 children may become as they grow up to manhood and womanhood through this bottom layer of economic errors and the unmanaged existence to which they and their parents in a nomadic and unsatisfying, unfulfilling existence of near serfdom must carry them along. It wasted the parents and it lays waste the future of their children.

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Certainly somewhere between that 1¢ per pound that goes to labof cost between the field and the car - that is matched by the laborer's equal contribution in wasted time and mobility of an equivalent 1¢ -which looks small to the buyer of that same pound of peas at 6 to 7½¢. Within the spread perhaps may be found the means of remedy but ahead of that remedy there is a deal of management to do.

Age Grouping - Table 8 makes an interesting display of the age groupings of the people involved. In the family groups 141 families were found to be composed of 545 people, 265 or 48.6% of whom were under 18 years of age, 28.4% not over 12 years of age, 20.2% between 12 and 18. Looking at this item further we find in Table 1 that 13.34% of young people who were under 15 years of age picked at the rate of

12.04% of the peas handled by the recorded and observed group. 94% or 512 of the 545 persons were under 49 years. And 65.6% were over 18 and under 50 years of age. The families observed had 3.87 persons per family, Table 2 shows 1.977 or practically two workers available per family.

Among the single persons recorded - 131 of 191, i.e., 46% were between 18 and 49 compared with 65.6% noted in this age group of family workers. 10% of single, vs. 4.4of family workers were of age 50 and ov r. Of the single group almost 20% are over 12 under 18 while with the families 20.2% were in the same age group. The average worker group age is between 15 and 40 - a fairly young and capable age gronping.

TABLE 8

Family Composition - Age Grouping - Registered Farm Labor Groups. Teton Valley Camps - Idaho - 1940 (See also Table 14)

	141 Family, Persons			In single group - persons	
Total	545 or 3.87 persons per family			280	(246 registrations)
Under 6 yrs.	68			0	
6 - 12 "	87			4	
13 - 18 "	110	265-48.6%		57	61
19 - 29 "	115			101	
30 - 39 "	62			59	
40 - 49 "	70	247 94%		31	191
50 - 59 "	31			20	
60 & over	2			5	
Not specified	0	33		3	28

Former occupation in a riculture - Table 9 following, gives a detailed breakdown of former a ricultural operating experience of the involved families and single workers. Striking is the fact that 25 families of 84 reporting and 18 single persons of 92 reporting were former farm owners for varying periods. 42 families of 94 reporting were farm tenants for various periods and 22 out of 92 single persons reporting had been farm tenants for various periods. There were a few farm croppers- many unpaid family laborers and a surprising number of fairly long time farm laborers of migrant and non-migrant experience. These two occupational lines show the number and the time and carry so vivid a story in themselves that I do not believe it can be so effectively shown in summarized percentages as in examination of the table itself.

TABLE 9

Previous Farm Background - Registered Farm Labor Groups - Teton Valley, Idaho Camp, 1940

Groups Registered	Time —	None	6 Mos. to 1 yr.	1 yr. less than 2	2 yrs. to 3 yrs.	4 to 5 yrs.	6 - 8 yrs.	9 - 11 yrs.	12 - 16 yrs.	17 - 21 yrs.	22 yrs. & over	Under 6 Mos.	Not reported	Former Occupation
Full Families - 141	units	12	-	17	22	24	15	14	14	2	5	2	14	Migrant Hired Farm Laborer
Singles & groups - 249	Persons	11	2	32	52	31	25	15	17	10	11	1	42	" " " "
Full Families-141	units	5	-	12	16	13	16	21	17	5	6	1	29	Non-Migrant and Migrant
Singles & Groups - 249	persons	9	1	28	42	28	23	12	19	11	13	1	62	Hired Farm Laborer
Full Families-141	units	59	-	1	3	6	5	4	1	2	3	-	57	Farm Owner
Singles & Groups - 249	persons	74	-	1	10	2	-	1	3	1	-	-	157	" "
Full Families-141	units	36	-	6	18	9	3	1	4	-	1	-	47	Farm Tenant
Singles & Groups - 249	persons	70	-	3	4	6	3	1	4	-	1	-	157	" "
Full Families-141	Units	64	-	4	4	4	1	-	2	-	-	-	62	Farm Cropper
Singles & Groups - 249	persons	79	-	3	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	162	" "
Full Families-141	units	65	-	1	3	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	63	Unpaid Family Laborers
Singles & Groups - 249	persons	62	-	10	11	8	2	2	-	-	-	-	154	" " "

[illegible]

Former Home State and Home State 1 year before this Registration - Table 10 shows the original "home" state of the 141 families and 249 single workers as to 74 families and 128 single persons who gave complete answers, 6[illegible] families of 74 respectfully, and 112 of 128 reporting single persons came from states of the Pacific West and from other states lying north of the 37th parallel (Kansas - Oklahoma boundary).

By Table 10A we find that one year ago, however, of 136 families 115, and of 226 single persons reporting, 1[illegible]3 were in the Pacific West states or in states north of parallel - Latitude 37° N. This shows a preponderant original home and inteim status of origin in a different area than that attributed to so great a percentage of the migratory farm labor group who have sought refuge in California and Arizona. The latter group are reported as being largely from states lying south of the 37th parallel. The group observed in the Teton Basin activity thus conform somewhat in pattern of origin to the general group of migrating farm families who have recently sought homes within the Pacific Northwest States.* The departure destinations recorded in Table 10B do not carry as much significance as similar tables derived from other areas, as of October and November for the movement indicated is quite directly to other areas of later crop work, mostly, sugar beets and potatoes, harvested in September, October and early November.

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*Migration to the Pacific Northwest, 1930-39 - U.S. D. of A. - FSA - LR and BAE - O'Day and Troxell - Herington. - an unpublished manuscript, analyzing sources, previous and present occupation and so forth of 33,000 families.

TABLE 10

"Home" State, etc., - normal to 141 full families and 249 single or grouped persons registered in FSA Teton Valley Camps - 1940

	Families	Singles	
Total Registered	141	249	
"No home State"	57	71	- Citizenship lost and not re-established elsewhere.
Not Reported	10	50	
Not Recorded	67	121	
Recorded	74	128	
Alabama	1	-	
Arizona	-	3	
Arkansas	-	2	
California —(3 N.C. (9 SO. Cal.	12 -(1 N.Cal. (11 S."	12	
Colorado	2	9	
Idaho	28	59	
Illinois	3	-	
Iowa	1	-	
Kansas	1	4	
Kentucky	-	1	
Michigan	-	1	
Minnesota	1	3	
Missouri	3	2	
Montana	1	-	
Nebraska	3	6	
Nevada	-	2	
New York	-	1	
New Mexico	-	1	
North Carolina	-	1	
Ohio	1	-	
Oklahoma	1	3	
Oregon	-	1	
Pennsylvania	-	1	
Texas	3	6	
Utah	2	1	
Washington	1	1	
Wisconsin	2	1	
Wyoming	8	7	

TABLE 10-A

141 Families - 246 Single & Grouped Persons - Registered in FSA Teton Valley Camps - 1940 - State, etc., in which lived one year or more before this registration.

		Families		Single Persons
Alabama		-		2
Arizona		2		7
Arkansas		1		3
California	(3 N.C.	18*	(11 N.C.	42
	(15 S.C.		(31 S.C.	
Colorado		10		17
Georgia		-		1
Idaho		20		45
Illinois		3		4
Iowa		2		-
Kansas		3		6
Kentucky		-		1
Louisiana		-		1
Michigan		-		1
Mississippi		-		2
Missouri		7		4
Montana		4		3
Nebraska		9		11
Nevada		2		3
New Mexico		2		3
New York		1		5
North Carolina		-		1
North Dakota		1		2
Ohio		1		2
Oklahoma		6		5
Oregon		3		8
Pennsylvania		1		2
Texas		12		10
Utah		5		6
Virginia		-		1
Washington		3		10
Wisconsin		2		-
Wyoming		17		15
Not Reported		5		20
		141 Family Units		246 Persons - Single or Registering in groups

*N.C. - North of Bay - California
S.C. - South of Bay - ".

Table 2.

[illegible] - [illegible] - [illegible] - [illegible]
[illegible] - [illegible] - [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

	Families	Single Persons
Alabama	1	1
Arizona	1	7
Arkansas	1	1
California	184 [illegible]	[illegible]
Colorado	2	12
Connecticut	1	4
Delaware	32	43
District of Columbia	3	4
Florida	2	-
Georgia	3	6
Idaho	1	1
Illinois	1	1
Indiana	1	1
Iowa	1	2
Kansas	4	4
Kentucky	2	1
Louisiana	9	11
Maine	1	1
Maryland	2	1
Massachusetts	1	2
Michigan	1	1
Minnesota	1	2
Mississippi	7	1
Missouri	6	2
Montana	3	8
Nebraska	1	2
Nevada	12	10
New Hampshire	5	6
New Jersey	1	1
New Mexico	3	10
New York	2	-
North Carolina	17	15
North Dakota	1	21
Ohio	121	114
Oklahoma		
Oregon		
Pennsylvania		
Rhode Island		
South Carolina		
South Dakota		
Tennessee		
Texas		
Utah		
Vermont		
Virginia		
Washington		
West Virginia		
Wisconsin		
Wyoming		
Alaska		
Hawaii		
District of Columbia		
Total		

Family units - Single or Employees in groups

[illegible] - [illegible] of [illegible] - California
[illegible] - [illegible] of [illegible] - "

TABLE 10-B

Destination of Departing Workers as reported on leaving FSA Camps - Teton Valley, Idaho, 1940 Season July 20, to Sept. 5th.

Registered -	141 Families -	246 single workers	
Unknown	4	14	
Not reported	8 - 12	10 - 24	
Stated	129	222	Work in Season - at destination
To-			
Alabama	-	1	not noted
Arizona	1	3	cotton
California	10	3	" and beets - misc.
Colorado		4	sugar beets - topping
Idaho	82	179	" " ", potatoes
Minnesota	-	1	not noted
Missouri	1	-	" "
Montana	3	3	sugar beets - topping
Nebraska	1	4	" " & corn
New Mexico	-	1	not noted
Oregon	2	1	Fruit & beets
Texas	1	-	not noted
Utah	18	16	sugar beets - topping-potatoes
Washington	2	-	apples & sugar beets - "
Wyoming	8	6	sugar beets - topping

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Table 3

Distribution of Insecticide Treatment on Potatoes in Relation to Insect Pest Damage - Ayer Station, Ayer, Mass.
Summer Season of 1947 (Part 1)

Treatment - Variety	Pest Damage - Potato Flea Beetle	Pest Damage - Aphids	Remarks
Katahdin	-	1	not noted
Pontiac	1	3	"
Chippewa	3C	3	" and beetle - minor.
Cobbler		4	sugar beets - topping
Green	-	1/3	" " " " not noted
Sebago	-	1	not noted
Kennebec	1	-	" "
Katahdin	1	3	sugar beets - topping
Pontiac	1	4	" " & corn
Chippewa	-	1	not noted
Cobbler	1	1	beet & beets
Green	1	-	not noted
Sebago	1C	1C	sugar beets - tomato-potatoes
Katahdin	3	-	apples & sugar beets - "
Pontiac	1	6	sugar beets - topping

Child Labor - As indicated by narrative of Mr. Bliss appended, the parents carry the work done tickets of the children who work with them in the pea fields, if for no other reason than that of carrying out the idea that the children are doing work for their parents, which is relied on at times to evade any child labor prohibitions. The data in Table 11 will hardly be found on the time books of the operators but is found in the weekly family earnings report, previously referenced, which is submitted voluntarily by about 30% of the current weekly families in any one week. The table tells its own story. The children were 13.34% (1:7) of the total workers in the group of family workers. (See Table 8) and did 12.04% of the work (1:8). They worked about the same days as their elders - Col F - F'. Their days' work Col. E - E' was by inspection about 75% in output as compared with the more mature workers. Clearly a considerable amount of the work would appear to have been done by the children but the ratio of family to single workers does not permit this assumption to carry through at 12.04% of all work by all workers. However, 141 registered families had about 280 workers - and 280 single workers were registered. Thus 560 or 58% of all workers (Table III-IV) approximately 1,000 @ 100%. This finally yields about 6.6% of registered and other workers as to children under 15 and would probably be more safely taken at 5% - thus with 182,000 hampers seems to represent the ratio of child work, $2200 to $2300 of the total payroll thus by children's aid to parents, who even then did not make a very good return, averaging but $17.166 per family per week over and eight-week season. (Table 2)

TABLE 11

Teton County, Idaho - Pea Harvest
Ratio Measurement of Child and Adult Labor -
From Weekly Family Work Reports - Farm Labor Study-
Region XI

Total work of Sampled Families and their earnings including those persons under 15 yrs. of age.

Period	Persons Working A	Total Days B	Total Hampers Picked C			
Mo.of July-1st half	81	197	1962	2 weeks	All workers as recorded in sampling	
Aug. -	108	433	3062	2½ "		
2nd half Aug.	114	545	3606	2½ "		
September	41	161	1045	1 "		
Total Sample	344	1336	9675	as 100% of sampled		

Workers under 15 years of age in above:

	A	B	C	Average picked per person hampers D	Average picked per day per person hampers E	Average days worked per person F	Persons in other pea work G	Workers under 15 yrs. within recorded sampling.
Mo. of July	12	30	245	20.4	8.16	2.5	—	
1st half Aug.	16	65	328	20.5	5.0	4.0	—	
2nd " "	18	92	435	24.1	4.7	5.1	—	
Sept.	10	37	156	15.6	4.2	3.7	—	
Total children's work	56	224	1164					
Percentage of all -	13.34%	16.6%	12.04%					

Workers over 15 years of age

	A'	B'	C'	D'	E'	F'	G'	Workers over 15 yrs. of age within recorded sampling.
Mo. of July	69	167	1717	24.9	10.3	2.4	30	
1st half Aug.	92	368	2734	29.7	7.5	4.0	21	
2nd half Aug.	96	453	3171	33.	7.0	4.7	9	
Mo. Sept.	31	124	889	28.6	7.16	4	3	
	288	1112	8511					
	86.66%	83.4%	87.96%					

TABLE [illegible]

Texas County, Ohio - The [illegible]

Texas Distribution of [illegible] and [illegible] Labor -

Farm Family Family Farm Reports - Farm Labor Study-
Section [illegible]

Total work of family members in [illegible]
[illegible] farming [illegible] farm [illegible] [illegible]

Period	Operator Family Share	Wife Share	Other Members Total			
	A	B	C			
No. of days-	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Jan. -	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			In [illegible]
Jan. Half [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Difference	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Total Hours	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			

Workers under 14 years of age [illegible]

	A	B	C	Average Hours Spent Per Day Worked	Average Hours Spent Per Day Worked	Average Hours Spent Per Day Worked
	Operator	Wife	Others			
	Hours per Day					
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—
Jan. Half [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—
Jan. " "	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—
Diff.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—

Total children's work

Proportion of all -	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Workers over 14 years of age

	A'	B'	C'	D'	E'	F'
No. of days	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan Half [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan Half [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. Diff.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			

Transportation - automobiles. Table 12 tells a story of the family cars in which the migrant's farm laborers operation is based.

Of 141 families, 30 had no car - and of 111 family cars, 50 were of makes and models preceding 1930 - 48 between 1930-36- 13 of 1937 to 1940 models.

Only 44 cars were noted among 246 single persons registered. 22 of these were of models prior to 1930 - 18 between 1930 and 36 - 4 of 1939 or 1940 models. The high percentage of the older models reflects factually in repair cost and in time necessarily taken out of available work time, Sundays, etc., to keep them going. The movement to and from one crop area to another is important but the daily movement to the fields is vital to the daily earnings. When a car is down for repairs, the worker finds usually another worker with a car who will carry him to and from daily work but this is not allowed to run long as the owner of the car under repair must get it going again - it is of the substance of his and his families actual subsistence and only with work to do and ability to get to and from the work can he maintain any independence in his family maintenance, for he and his family lives today by his sweat and exertion of but yesterday. A suggestion of the winter for working out a means of reducing this lost time on car repairs by a cooperative camp repair shop scheme has been made but has not yet had a try-out, perhaps maybe worked out in practice in the 1941 camp operations.

TABLE 12

Teton Valley Green Pea Season, 1940 - Cars of workers Registered in FSA Camps - Year of Make. Number having cars.

	141 Families		246 Single Workers	
Without Car -	21*		169*	
1924-26	2		0	
1927-28	13		6	
1929-30	35	(50)	16	(22)
1931-32	15		7	
1933-34	17		7	
1935-36	16	(48)	4	(18)
1937-38	9		4	
1939-40	4	(13)	0	(4)
Not reported	9*		33*	
Registrants	141		246	
Without & not *reported	30*		202*	
With cars	111 or 1 to 1.27 :		44 or 1:6 about	
	—families —		—single persons—	

———o———

Transportation - Automobiles. While it helps a great deal when family cars in which the electrical type ignition operation is based, on the Ignition, 30 find no car - one of all the family cars, 30 cars of makes and models (prewar) 1941 - 1 Lincoln 1942-43 of 1937 to 1940 models.

Only 24 cars were found having the electric starter, 12 of these were of models prior to 1937 - Lincolns 1928 and 30 - 4 of 1929 or 1930 models. The high percentage of the older models reflects favorably on regular care and in view accordingly, taken out of available work shop, Dunkirk, etc., to keep them going. The percent is not from one very area to another in Lancaster but the daily average for regular is vital to the daily existence. Then I did in some, for regular, the weather fluctuates usually accompany either with a far will worry him to get from daily work cars only in his absence to run long as the manner of the car under regular wear, if it going again - it is in of the ownership of his own Dunkirk Million actual models more and only with work to do any ability to get to and from the work and be satisfied by laboratories in his family activities. For to and the family lives under for the years and understanding of his practicing. A beginning of the driver for working and a number of reading this that if car regular by a conservative every regular car where car been back for car not yet had a tri-cost, further cars actual car in practice in the 1941 car operations.

(Pick 1)

<u>Bring rather Down the Dunkirk, Lane - Lure of Ignition</u>
<u>Indicated in 1941 Lance - Lure of Lure, Number Battle cars.</u>

Makes for -	1941 Ignition	1941 Battle Ignition
	Ex*	Ex*
1926-27	2	2
1927-28	43	8
1928-29	23 (30)	14 (30)
1929-30	15	7
1930-31	17	7
1931-32	21 (28)	6 (28)
1932-33	7	4
1933-34	4 (32)	3 (14)
Not Known	24	12
Total Cars	141	120
Models 1 yr. previous	24	24
30 in cars	165	144

*11 or 1 to 1.27 : 44 or 1:6 about

-Ignition - -Battle Ignition-

TABLE 13

Year Registered with State Employment Service of Idaho - 1940 - Teton Valley Green Pea Season as to those registered in FSA Camps.

	141 Families	246 Single Workers	N.R.
1933	-	1	This indicates situation as in a "labor contractor" area where State Employment Service is not a controlling factor in employment.
1935	1	-	
1936	1	-	
1937	2	-	
1938	1	1	
1939	2	3	
1940	22	9	
Total Registered	29	14	
None	103	210	
Not Reported	9	22	

Employment Service Registration - From Table 13 it will be noted that but few Employment Service Registrations were noted among Driggs and Victor camp registrants. It has not been felt wise to insist on this in an area where the Employment Service was not fully equipped in funds and personnel to take the full responsibility of managing force distributions.

Camp Use - 20,110 person days - Table 14 following shows the duration of stay in camp of 141 families of 3.87 persons each and of 246 single persons registered. The camps were not completely set up until July 15, but were habitable by a few of the earlier arrivals by that time - and until September 12, to 15 - or for 60 to 65 days. This table is of more value in formulating an accounting base unit than otherwise, though it may offer an accurate detail in analyzing growth of working population. It shows 70% of family persons - 30% of singles - nearly as the season's experience.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] - [illegible] as it will [illegible] Service Registrations were noted [illegible] and Vikor over registrations. It has not been felt [illegible] in an area where the [illegible] [illegible] equipped in funds and personnel to [illegible] the full responsibility [illegible].

Camp Use - 20,113 person days - Table 14 following shows the duration of stay in camp of 141 families of 3.87 persons each and of 110 single persons - [illegible]. The camps were not completely set up until July 15, but were habitable by a few of the earlier arrivals by that time - and until September 12, to 15 - or for 60 to 65 days. [illegible] than otherwise, though it may offer an accurate detail in analyzing [illegible] working population. It shows 70% of family persons - 30% of single - nearly as the season's experience.

Teton Valley - Pea Season, 1940 - 141 families - 246 single personel registrations - Camp Population in Family and Person Days of FSA Camp Occupation.

Family * Days - 3669 (x3.87 @ 14199 person days)

Days x Families or Family Days

1 x 1 or 1	38 — 0				
2 x 4 " 8	39 — 0				
3x 2 " 6	40 — 0				
4 x 1 " 4	41 x 1 or 41				
5 x 3 " 15	42 x 3 " 126				
6 x 1 " 6	43 x 1 " 43				
7 x 5 " 35	44 x 6 " 264				
8 x 7 " 56	45 x 3 " 135				
9 — 0	46 x 1 " 46				
10 x 3 " 30	47 — 0				
11 x 2 " 22	48 x 2 " 96				
12 x 3 " 36	49 — 0				
13 x 1 " 13	50 x 5 " 250				
14 — 0	51 x 2 " 102				
15 x 7 "105	52 x 1 " 52				
16 x 4 " 64	53 x — 0				
17 x 4 " 68	54 x 1 " 54				
18 x 5 " 90	55 x 2 " 110				
19 x 2 " 38	56 — 0				
20 x 1 " 20	57 x 1 " 57				
21 — 0	58 x 2 " 116				
22 x 3 " 66	59 — 0				
23 x 5 "105	60 x 1 " 60				
24 x 3 " 72	61 — 0				
25 x 2 " 50	62 — 0				
26 x 3 " 78	63 x 1 " 63				
27 x 7 " 189	64 — 0				
28 x 1 " 38	65 — 0				
29 x - 0	66 — 0				
30 x 3 " 90	67 x 1 " 67				
31 x 2 " 62	68 — 0				
32 x 5 "160	69 — 0				
33 x 2 " 66					
34 x 2 " 68					
35 x 3 "105					
36 x 1 " 36					
37 x 5 "185					

Single Person Days - 5911 (7 unknown)

Days x Persons or Person Days

1 x 6 or 6		36 x 6 or 216	
2 x 3 " 6		37 x 3 " 111	
3 x 5 " 15		38 x 4 " 152	
4 x 4 " 16		39 x 2 " 78	
5 x 1 " 5		40 x 1 " 40	
6 x 11 " 66		41 x 2 " 82	
7 x 2 " 14		42 x 4 " 168	
8 x 3 " 24		43 x 7 " 301	
9 x 6 " 54		44 x 5 " 220	
10 x 4 " 40		45 x 1 " 45	
11 x 2 " 22		46 x 5 " 230	
12x 10 " 120		47 x 2 " 94	
13 x 8 " 104		48 x 2 " 96	
14 x 7 " 98		49 x 4 " 196	
15 x 5 " 75		50 x 4 " 200	
16 x 4 " 64		51 x 3 " 153	
17 x 7 " 119		52 x 1 " 52	
18 x 4 " 72		53 — 0	
19 x 10 " 190		54 x 1 " 54	
20 x 8 " 160		55 — 0	
21 x 6 " 126		56 — 0	
22 x 1 " 22		57 — 0	
23 x 5 " 115		58 x 1 " 58	
24 x 2 " 48		59 — 0	
25 x 4 " 100		63 x 1 " 63	
26 x 3 " 78			
27 x 3 " 81			
28 x 6 " 168			
29 x 3 " 87			
30 x 3 " 90			
31 x 10 " 310			
32 x 4 " 128			
33 x 11 " 363			
34 x 2 " 68			
35 x 7 " 245			

N.B. Camps Used @

Single Person Days			5911
Family	"	"	14199
Total	"	"	20110

*See Table 8 - Families total 545 persons in 141 families or 3.87 persons per family or @ 3669 x 3.87, family person days equal 14199.

Work done by Mobilized Teton Area Workers in the 30 days preceding arrival at FSA Camps. - In Table 15 and 15A we have tabulated very carefully the time reported as worked in that thirty days preceding the arrival of a family or single person in Teton Valley ready to work. This is tabulated in terms of the various numbers of days worked by the reporter. The reporting families are uniformly extended into a number of two to make out the number of workers in view of the fact that 1.977 workers is a statistically determined average among this group, of workers available per family. Error plus and minus may be expected to offset and compensate. This is then extended to worker days worked, in order that it may be used to compare with worker days worked among the single or single group registrants of Table 15 A. The 141 families considered included four as not reporting, reducing thus to 137 families reporting. To this is added a number of irregular groups and families running widely over the average of two workers per family totaling Table 15 A and taken as one worker to one reporter. 24 working days per month of 30 days is assumed as workable days.

We find among families 312 workers worked 1348 days - lost 6060 days. This brings an average of 4.32 days worked per family worker - 8.64 days per family about - or 1/3 time. We find among single persons that 249 worked 2'68 days - lost 3294 days or 11.5 days nearly ½ time worked per worker among single, foot loose workers. This throws some light on the difference between the work available and which may be had by a man traveling or seeking work with a family on his hands which must be provided for and a single worker with no ties or family cares or provision to make for others. He can get around.

However, the thing foots up 6060 lost days for the families which if valued as worth $2.00, an average of the small earnings they do make, this is $12,120 the families did not earn and $2696 they did earn.

The single workers lost $6588 of work value in the same period as they made $5736. Together this totaled $18708 as a value of lost time - in the same period as they all made $8432. Tables 15 - 15 A totaled represents the same 75% of all workers engaged as per Table IV (max week). Time loss of $18708 for 75% of all workers engaged extends to $24944 = 100% or the approximate and estimated time loss of the field force in the thirty days before starting on earning in this green pea area, a payroll of about $41,247 for the succeeding eight weeks (Table IV.) By the same token, the 75% earning $ $8432 in the preceding 30 days - 100% or all workers in the crop would have earned $11,242. This extends the tables and the projection through the whole concerned group - housed in FSA camp and camped elsewhere.

Elsewhere there is a summary of the lost time during the season, the previous thirty days approach lost time, the "hold-backs" -- all of which are about equal to the whole season's picking payroll. Thus the cost of $1.00 to the worker under his current circumstances for each $1.00 earned - which after all is the cause of his inability to get ahead. This is not an isolated small group but a sampling through a group of workers aggregating about 1,000 - nearly 2,000 people involved.

Various remedial suggestions for exploration are contained in the foregoing text.

Respectfully submitted,

G. B. Herington,
Labor Relations Representative
Farm Security Administration
311 Terminal Sales Bldg.,
Portland, Oregon

March 10, 1941

gbh/mc

TABLE 15

Days Worked and Worker Days of Work Lost by Member of 141 Registered Families in thirty days preceding their Registration in FSA Camps in Teton Valley, Idaho - 1940 -
Days lost figures based on 24 working days per mo.
Average available workers per family @ 1.977 (Table 2)
Persons per family 3.87

(N.B. Some exceptionally large families specially noted below.)

		Reporting worker days worked-days	Available Worker Days	Lost Worker Days
14 Families	@ 28 workers	0	672	672
2	@ 4 "	2	96	94
4	@ 8 "	5	192	187
2	@ 4 "	6	96	90
1	@ 2 "	7	48	41
5	@ 10 "	8	240	232
1	@ 2 "	9	48	39
14	@ 28 "	10	672	662
1	@ 2 "	11	48	37
6	@ 12 "	12	288	276
3	@ 6 "	13	144	131
1	@ 2 "	14	48	34
12	@ 24 "	15	576	561
6	@ 12 "	16	288	272
2	@ 4 "	17	96	79
2	@ 4 "	18	96	78
3	@ 6 "	19	144	125
9	@ 18 "	20	432	412
1	@ 2 "	21	48	27
3	@ 6 "	22	144	122
1	@ 2 "	23	48	25
4	@ 8 "	24	192	168
5	@ 10 "	25	240	215
2	@ 4 "	28	96	68
1	@ 2 "	29	48	19
5	@ 10 "	30	240	210
2	@ 4 "	32	96	64
3	@ 6 "	34	144	110
3	@ 6 "	35	144	109
1	@ 2 "	36	48	12
2	@ 4 "	38	96	58
5	@ 10 "	40	240	200
1	@ 2 "	42	48	6
1	@ 3 "	45	72	27
1	@ 9 "	47	216	169
1	@ 2 "	48	48	0
2	@ 4 "	60	96	36
2	@ 7 "	70	168	98
1	@ 6 "	72	144	72
1	@ 4 "	75	96	21
1	@ 8 "	108	192	84
1	@ 5 "	100	120	20
1	@ 10 "	142	240	198
	312	1348	7388	6060

N.B.- 2 families
not reported

TABLE 15 A

Days Worked and Worker Days of Work Lost by 249 Single Workers and Days worked in 30 days Preceding Registration in FSA Camps
Teton Valley, Idaho, 1940

(Estimated at 24 work days per month)

Workers -		Worked Days		Total		Available Worker Days		Worker Days not worked
29	@	0		0		696	or	696
2	@	1	-	2	-	48	"	46
6	@	2	-	12	-	144	"	132
10	@	3	-	30	-	240	"	210
9	@	4	-	36	-	216	"	180
13	@	5	-	65	-	312	"	247
12	@	6	-	72	-	288	"	216
15	@	7	-	105	-	408	"	303
11	@	8	-	88	-	264	"	176
3	@	9	-	27	-	72	"	45
25	@	10	-	250	-	600	"	350
2	@	11	-	22	-	48	"	26
16	@	12	-	192	-	384	"	192
1	@	13	-	13	-	24	"	11
11	@	14	-	154	-	264	"	110
29	@	15	-	435	-	696	"	261
1	@	16	-	16	-	24	"	8
1	@	17	-	17	-	24	"	7
6	@	18	-	108	-	144	"	26
13	@	20	-	260	-	312	"	52
1	@	21	-	21	-	24	"	3
1	@	23	-	23	-	24	"	1
8	@	25	-	200	-	196	"	-4
2	@	26	-	52	-	48	"	-4
1	@	27	-	27		24	"	-3
5	@	28	-	140	-	120	"	-20
1	@	29	-	29	-	24	"	-5
7	@	30	-	210	-	168	"	-42
3	@	10	-	30	-	72	"	42
2	@	20	-	40	-	48	"	8
3	@	12	-	36	-	72	"	36
3	@	30	-	90	-	72	"	-18
3	@	22	-	66	-	72	"	10
(3 not reported)							Sub-total -	96
249	*			2868		6162		3294 net loss
Av				11.5		24		12.5 " Av. loss

SUMMARY - Time Worked and Time Lost 30 days before Registration:

Table 15 -	312	workers	worked	1348	days	lost	6,060	days
15 A	249	"	"	2868	"	"	3,294	"
Both	561	"	"	4216	"	"	9,354	"
Table 15	312	"	averaged work	4.3	days	each	(family workers)	
	249	"	"	" 11.5	"	"	(single ")	

Lost Time 9,354 days at say $2.00 - $18,708
Earned " 4,216 " @ say $2.00 - $ 8,432

C O P Y

Appendix 1

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

Geo. W. McMath
Manager, Industrial Development

Pittock Block
Portland, Oregon
February 15, 1941

Mr. George Harrington,
Farm Security Administration,
Terminal Sales Building,
Portland, Oregon.

Dear Mr. Harrington:

This will confirm telephone conversation this morning, in which I advised you that our Traffic Department reports that 308 cars of green peas were shipped from Driggs, Idaho during the year 1940.

Very truly yours,

signed/ Geo. W. McMath

D638661

APPENDIX 2

Table of Medical Treatments undertaken among Migrating Farm Families during July, August, September, 1945 - in mobile camp clinics at

Treatments for:	Victor	Driggs	Total
Abortion		1	1
Abscess	2	5	7
Appendix		1	1
Asthma	1	2	3
Backaches	6		6
Boils	3		3
Broken Bones		1	1
Burns	11		11
Colds	36	18	54
Conjunctivitis	6		6
Constipation	13		13
Cuts	11	1	12
Diarrhea	7	6	13
Dysentery	30	15	45
Ears	3		3
Eyes		1	1
Flu		19	19
General	39	4	43
Gonorrhea		1	1
Headache	17		17
Impetigo	6	1	7
Indigestion	13		13
Infection	13	5	18
Malnutrition	1	1	2
Minor Injuries & Accidents	50	3	53
Mouth Infection		4	4
Nervousness	6		6
Pre-Natal	2	2	4
Rash	5	4	9
Rheumatism		1	1
Sinuses	1		1
Sore Throat	2		2
Sprains	10		10
Tonsilectomies	2	9	11
Tonsilitis	8	20	28
Toothaches	5		5
Ulcers	2		2
Skin Disease	4	1	5
Total---	320	125	445
GRAND TOTAL	320	126	446

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
311 Terminal Sales Bldg.
Portland, Oregon January 20, 1941

THE PEA INDUSTRY IN TETON COUNTY, IDAHO

Outline of Report by D. W. Bliss, Ass't Camp Manager

A. Methods of cropping

1. Large scale production
   a. San Diego Fruit and Produce Company
      (1) 600 Acres planted

   b. J. O. White
      (1) 500 Acres planted

2. Contract by individuals
   a. San Diego contracted 500 acres
   b. J. O. White contracted 500 acres
   c. Stillwater Orchards contracted 500 acres

B. Farming Practices

1. Rotate with other crops
2. Compliance with the AAA

   a. County has commercial vegetable allotment
   b. Rate of conservation payment
      (1) $1.50 per acres seeded
      (2) $20.00 deduction for each acre over allotted seeding
      (3) Payment based on 125% where seedings are less than 80% of allotment
      (4) 90% of the farmers are under compliance
      (5) Large company holdings are all under compliance

   c. Company farms are managed by a farm superintendent
      (1) Oversees the fertilizing, seeding, cultivating, and the irrigating.

C. Harvesting and Packing

1. San Diego and Stillwater use labor contractors
   a. Contractors receive from company 30¢ per hamper for picked peas
   b. Gets the labor into the community
   c. Oversees the picking
   d. Pays pickers

e. Checks the grade
f. Transferred peas from hampers into crates.

2. Transportation of crates from fields to packing sheds
   a. All trucking under contract to company
   b. Stillwater operates its own trucks

3. J. O. White does not use contractors, but labor contractors' methods
   a. Has different scale of pay
   b. Contacts his trucking

4. Packing and shipping

D. Labor Methods

1. San Diego Company
   a. Labor contractors
      (1) 20¢ per hamper
      (2) 30-lb hampers
      (3) Balance beam scales
         (a) No under-weights
         (b) No credit for over-weight
      (4) Get in too much labor
      (5) Clean out field in few hours
      (6) Hold-back of 5¢ of picking price
         (a) To be paid back at end of season
         (b) Discharge of pickers to keep from paying bonus
      (7) Earning power of pickers
         (a) $3.00 to $4.00 if full time was possible
         (b) Much of earning used in travel to work

E. Housing of the Workers

1. Government camps Driggs and Victor
   a. Housed 175 families
2. Stillwater Orchards contractor's camp
   a. Housed 50 families
3. Mexican Camp (J. O. White)
   a. Houses 50 families
      (a) Poor housing
4. San Diego Fruit and Produce Company contractor's camp
   a. Houses 10 families
5. Roadside and other camps
   a. Housed 15 families

F. Prospects for future under FSA Camp Program

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
January 20, 1941

Prepared by:
D. W. Bliss

THE PEA INDUSTRY IN TETON COUNTY, IDAHO

1. The green pea industry in Teton County is no new venture. Commercial green peas have been produced in this county for the past fifteen years. For the past ten years each season sees between 2000 and 3000 acres in cultivation in the Teton Basin. In 1940 there were seeded to peas 3200 acres, of which 2600 acres were harvested and shipped to the eastern market. The acreage planted but not harvested, and otherwise not considered in this report, are those fields abandoned on account of weeds and others allowed to go to seed for the planting of future crops.

2. Teton County has perhaps the largest commercial vegetable allotment, under the Domestic Allotment Act, of any county in the State of Idaho. Most farmers with irrigated land, plant green peas in the regular rotation of crops. Of these, the County Conservation Association claims, 90% are in compliance with the program.

3. The varieties most popular in this area are "Giant Stride" and "Darkies". In this high altitude (6000 feet) and grown in the rich black alluvial soil of the valley floor a very high market grade is produced. For the past several years there has been shipped from Driggs, the valley loading point, 300 cars of high grade peas each season. The large packing sheds, with the most modern machinery, are set up and operated at Driggs. These are maintained and operated by three companies: San Diego Fruit and Produce Company, Stillwater Orchards, and J. O. White. The first two are large corporations operating in the Western States. The last one mentioned is operated by the only single individual in the valley. He is financed by a combine of produce jobbers in Los Angeles.

METHODS OF CROPPING

4. San Diego Fruit and Produce Company and J. O. White have purchased large acreages in Teton County and are producing peas under the direction of expert supervisors. The San Diego Company in 1940, had seeded and harvested approximately 600 acres and J. O. White harvested nearly 500 acres. In addition to these seedings on privately-owned land each one of these producers contracted 500 acres each from resident farmers. These contracted acreages ran from 10 to 50 acres on the farms. Stillwater Orchards owns no land in this section, but did contract 500 acres of peas from the local farmers.

FARMING PRACTICES

5. The individual farmer who grows peas on contract does so in the regular rotation with other crops as prescribed in better farming practices. The packing companies who grow peas on their own holdings

do not rotate with other crops, but instead fertilize heavily and practice the summer-fallow methods. In other words, when a field is harvested the vines are plowed under and heavy applications of phosphate and other commercial fertilizer is applied. This field, then is not seeded on the succeeding year, but instead, is tractor plowed at intervals throughout the summer to keep it clear of weeds.

6. Under the Domestic Allotment Act Teton County is designated as a commercial vegetable producing county. All irrigated farms in the county that have produced peas in the past are set up with allotments they are to plant to each season. It is determined that 90% of the contract growers and both the large company farms are within compliance under the local conservation association. The benefit payment for this is $1.50 per acre seeded for every acre up to the total allotment for the farm. If seedings are under 80% of the allotted acreage the payment is then based on 125% normal compliance being 100%. There is also a penalty of $20.00 per acre for each acre planted over the allotment set up for the farm. If the penalty exceeds the payment due for all acres under allotment the amount above the earnings will be deducted from any future payments the individual may have.

7. The two company farms, San Diego and White, each are operated under the management of a farm superintendent. These men oversee the fertilizing, seeding, cultivating, and irrigating of the pea crops. They bring the crop right up to the time of harvest.

HARVESTING AND PACKING

8. Harvest of peas on the San Diego and Stillwater fields is turned over to labor contractors. They receive for their efforts of getting in the labor, harvesting the peas, and delivering to the truckers, 30¢ per hamper of picked peas.

9. From one to three weeks before the peas are ready to pick the contractors put out a call for labor. The methods used are various. They utilize the facilities of the State Employment Service, post hand bills far and wide in camp grounds, pool halls or any place farm laborers may frequent, and have agents solicit migrant camps and harvest areas far removed from Teton Valley. The agents last mentioned receive from the labor contractors $1.00 per family of workers thus signed up.

10. With the ripening of the peas, the contractors put crews in the fields, and oversee the picking. Each hamper picked is brought into the "dump-boss", who checks the weights, dumps the peas into the crates, and checks the grade. Close check is kept of "over-ripes" (peas that are over mature and not fit for table use), and "flats" (those peas that are not completely filled out in the pods). If, in the judgment of the "dump-boss", there are too many "over-ripes" and "flats" the

do not retain well from one crop, but instead fertilize heavily and practice the conservation methods. In other words, when a field is harvested the vines are plowed under and heavy applications of phosphate and other commercial fertilizer is applied. This field then is not seeded on the conventional way, but the seed is drawn or planted at intervals underneath the blanket of vines in rows.

4. Under the Domestic Allotment Act farmers may participate in a commercial vegetable production program. All farmers from the county that have been producing some in the past are eligible to participate and they are to plant in each season. It is recommended that one of the contract growers for both the large economy farms and their cooperative the Local Conservation Association. The benefit payment for this is $1.00 per acre minus for every acre up to the total allotment for the farm. If families are under 50% of the allotted acreage the payment is that which is 125% normal crop payment rate. There is also a penalty of $50.00 per acre for each acre planted over the allotment set up for the farm. If the penalty exceeds the payment due for all crops under allotment the amount above the earnings will be deducted from any other payments the individual may have.

5. The two primary farms, the Lopez and Wright, each are operated under the management of a full time supervisor. These men oversee the fertilizing, seeding, cultivating, and harvesting of the sea grass. They hold the same right as to the time of harvest.

Harvesting and Processing

6. Harvest of plants is the key and critical factor in having ever to have productive. Crop yields for each acre vary in the labor, harvesting the crop, and delivery to the processor, the number of plants grown.

7. From one to three crops weekly are only ready to pick the harvesters cut each a call for labor. The workers need are varied. They utilize the facilities of the whole Indianola Society, very good pay for and work in each process, good health or by other. The Indianola was formed, and have worked assisted every year harvest area for nearly five Indian Village. The Lopez Jr. assisted family from the labor contractors which per family of workers this always.

8. With the planting of the seed, the seedlings are set out in the fields, and covered the sides. Each hamper picked is brought into the "Processor", who checks the weights, dumps the peas into the crates, and stores the crates. Other people do keep of "Over-ripes" (peas that are over mature and of no use) and "Culls" (those peas that are not of sufficiently fullness and to the soon). It is the judgment of the "Processor", there are two may the "Over-ripes" and "Culls".

picker must sort his pick on the spot. Or, if the weight is under, he must pick more into his hamper until the weight is over 30 pounds. When the picker's hamper is accepted he is handed a ticket representing 20¢.

11. Trucking from the fields is mainly contract work. Stillwater operates company-owned trucks. The trucks pick up the crates in the fields being picked and hauls them into the packing sheds.

12. Upon receipt of the crates at the sheds the peas are dumped on conveyor belts that carry them past sorting tables. Girls, both resident and migrant, are used in this work. They sort out any "over-ripes", "flats" and any other off grade peas. The market grade is packed into shipping hampers, and another crew of specially trained girls place a top layer of select peas in each hamper in a uniform design. This process is called, "ring-facing" the pack. A lid is then fastened on the hamper by a machine, and the packed hamper is moved into a refrigerator car. The hampers are packed into the car and a flexible tube is used to blow finely shaved ice over and around the hampers. Packed thusly, the cars can be delivered to Eastern markets without re-icing. In event the shipment is to be held up waiting better market the cars can be re-iced in transit at regular points equipped to do that kind of work. Such shipments have been so held back from market for periods of 30 days or more. Approximately 300 cars of peas are reported shipped out of Teton County during the season of 1940.

LABOR METHODS

13. The methods of handling labor vary with the companies. The three companies operating each have an individual method, but all work out practically the same in the end.

14. San Diego uses labor contractors who are paid 30¢ per 30-pound hamper for all peas delivered to the truck in the field. They in turn pay a picker 20¢ for each hamper picked and hold back 5¢ to be paid at the end of the harvest. If the picker leaves or is discharged for any reason before the end of the harvest he forfeits his 5¢ per hamper hold-back.

15. Each hamper is weighed on a balance scale with the beam set at 30 pounds. When a hamper is set on the scales the beam is required to go beyond the balance position and hit the top stop. The picking hamper used in the field is oversize and capable of holding 35 to 40 pounds of peas. If the balance beam fails to go clear to the top stop, the dump-boss requires the picker to pick more peas. No record is kept, nor credit allowed for those hampers weighing over 30 pounds.

16. Stillwater Orchards paid a flat 25¢ per hamper with no hold-back. Inasmuch as this was the best price scale for labor, this company had more pickers than needed for normal harvest. Employees were at liberty to quit any time they wanted to. Picking was done in a standard 30-pound shipping hamper and the weights were not checked in the field. If the hampers were full and the grade all right the peas were accepted from the picker and he was given a 25¢ ticket. Relationships between the worker and the contractor of the Stillwater Orchards were always satisfactory. He seemed to get the job completed and the labor kept contented. However, due to these relations there were alwyas a surplus of workers; thereby lessening the income of all.

17. White employed a foreman whose responsibility was the handling of labor in the fields. This grower's rate of pay was 85¢ per hundred pounds of picked peas, and a 14¢ per cwt. hold-back to be paid when the harvest was completed. Weights are checked in the field by the dump-boss and a recorder. As the pickers come in from the field he places his hamper on a set of cheap spring scales and the weight is recorded after his name. At the end of the week each picker's weights are totaled and he is paid by check. Too many times the scales, due to cheap construction and bad care, are not accurate. If the scale weighs over the correct amount its use is discontinued. If too light nothing is done about it.

18. It is the general practice of those using the hold-back method of paying labor to cancel a picker's bonus if he quits or gets discharged. Toward the end of the season when the fields are being picked the third or fourth time a picker can not make a dollar a day on days he can work. This time of year (late August and September) frequent storms come up and it is impossible to work. During the last season three days a week during this period was about all the work that could be put in. The result was that many people could not earn enough to take care of their daily expenses and had to leave before earnings for peak period labor had been used up for living expenses. Therefore a great many families left without collecting the accumulated 5¢ hold-back. As the crop was reduced to a size that could be handled with still smaller crews a large number were discharged for very little cause. This automatically cancelled their bonuses. Even those that stayed had nothing much left at the end of the season but that collected from the hold-back.

19. A good example may be cited in that about 140 men were called by the U. S. Forest Service to fight forest fire. A good many had families that continued work in the field and kept the employment identification numbers active. Those who did not have anyone to pick

on their numbers and keep them active lost their numbers and thereby forfeited the right to collect their hold-back. These men who had virtually been drafted into the service of the government were forced to take out new numbers and begin over.

20. In peak harvest periods under the system of labor payment, the individual picker can, on days he can work full time, earn from $3.00 to $4.00. However, full time is hard to get in. A crew may be called to a field for work at daylight in the morning and due to too much help have the field finished by mid-forenoon. Then the crew is taken to another field from 5 to 15 miles away. Much time and money is spent traveling between fields during the course of the harvest. Large families with several workers could make good wages if the work was steady. From the time labor was first brought into Teton County until the time harvest was completed there were approximately 520 potential hours of work per worker. However, due to delayed harvest, inclement weather, and other delays, the average of total hours spent in the field was 210 for the two-month season. It is, therefore, concluded that unless a family had three or more good workers the income was so low that necessary needs were extremely limited. For this reason families take children to the field that are much too young to work. The system is so designed that the head of the family is the one who is assigned the employment identification number. All members of the family pick on this number. It is thereby ruled that any minor in the family group is working for the parent. Thus the Child Labor Law is side-stepped.

HOUSING OF THE WORKER

21. The first step to better housing of the migrant pea-pickers in this section was taken last season by the installation of FSA camps at Driggs and Victor. The Driggs camp had a capacity of 100 families and the Victor camp that of 75 families. During the past season both camps were filled to capacity most of the time. Labor contractors resisted the government migratory labor camps and during the early part of the season tried various methods to keep families from living there. San Diego contractors set up a private camp, but could not get enough families to live there to warrant the employment of a "camp-boss". Most of the families picking for the San Diego Company were housed in the Victor camp.

22. The contractor for the Stillwater Orchards set up his own camp and successfully ran it. Although not to be compared with the government camps he did have a camp that was above average for this type of camp. The toilets were screened and the grounds clean. Families had to furnish their own tents, or rent them from some individual that made this a business. This particular contractor had no ban against the residents of the government camps, and would give employment to anyone.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

He has signified that if he is operating in the Teton Basin section in the future he will not set up a camp, but will send his pickers to the government camps.

23. J. O. White sent all his white families to the Driggs FSA camp. He had a more or less permanent camp constructed of slab-lumber and scraps he used to house his Mexican labor in. He depended largely on Mexican and Filipino labor and made an attempt to house them in private camps. Filipino camps were long, poorly built, barrack type buildings, they had no sanitation and were condemned by the State of Idaho Department of Public Health. This, however, did not cause the buildings to be vacated. The Mexican camp was very much sub-standard in living conditions. The company built a few shacks of slab-wood which were supplemented by brush huts, shelters of cardboard cartons, burlap, brush and old auto body metal, constructed by Mexican families moving in after the company houses were filled. All make-shift houses, including the company house, are inhabited year after year as long as they stand up.

24. The coming in of the government camps to relieve the hardships suffered by the migrant workers and the taking off the community the burden of relief was very much appreciated by the local residents. County officials were high in their praise for the good the camps have done for the community. Basing the opinion on observation of the living conditions over a long period of years in the Teton County, the people there desire very much to have the FSA go the whole way in relieving the situation and housing all migrant workers in the valley.

25. Toward the end of the season the labor contractors became more friendly to the camp program; and due to the favorable attitude of the local officials and residents, it is believed possible to maintain three government camps in the Teton Basin in 1941. The camps at Driggs should be increased to 150 family capacity each and the third one should be located between Driggs and Victor.

26. It was estimated that 1100 pickers worked in peas in this district in 1940. Of these there were about 300 families housed with the following distribution:

2.	Government Camps	175 families
1.	Mexican Camp	50 "
1.	Stillwater Orchards Camp	50 "
1.	San Diego Fruit & Produce Camp —	10 "
	Roadside and other camps	15 "
	TOTAL	300 families

He has signified that if he is operating in the Teton Basin section in the future he will not set up a camp, but will send his pickers to the government camps.

23. J. O. White sent all his white families to the Driggs FSA camp. He had a more or less permanent camp constructed of slab-lumber and scraps he used to house his Mexican labor in. He depended largely on Mexican and Filipino labor and made an attempt to house them in private camps. Filipino camps were long, poorly built, barrack type buildings, they had no sanitation and were condemned by the State of Idaho Department of Public Health. This, however, did not cause the buildings to be vacated. The Mexican camp was very much sub-standard in living conditions. The company built a few shacks of slab-wood which were supplemented by brush huts, shelters of cardboard cartons, burlap, brush and old auto body metal, constructed by Mexican families moving in after the company houses were filled. All make-shift houses, including the company houses, are inhabited year after year as long as they stand up.

24. The coming in of the government camps to relieve the hardships suffered by the migrant workers and the taking off the community the burden of relief was very much appreciated by the local residents. County officials were high in their praise for the good the camps have done for the community. Basing the opinion on observation of the living conditions over a long period of years in the Teton County, the people there desire very much to have the FSA go the whole way in relieving the situation and housing all migrant workers in the valley.

25. Toward the end of the season the labor contractors became more friendly to the camp program, and due to the favorable attitude of the local officials and residents, it is believed possible to maintain three government camps in the Teton Basin in 1941. The camps at Driggs should be increased to 150 family capacity each and the third one should be located between Driggs and Victor.

26. It was estimated that 1100 pickers worked in peas in this district in 1940. Of these there were about 300 families housed with the following distribution:

2. Government Camps	175 families
1. Mexican Camp	50 "
1. Stillwater Orchards Camp	50 "
1. San Diego Fruit & Produce Camp —	10 "
Roadside and other camps	15 "
TOTAL	300 families

27. Many single men were included in the total number of 1100 pickers. In the future the State Employment Service is going to discourage singles migrating to the pea harvest. The work is so designed and scheduled that it is impossible for a single man to make enough to warrant his efforts. Then, too, there is no provisions for housing this type of migrant in the FSA camps.

28. With proper supervision and medical care now being worked out, the migrant worker may at least live comfortably while working in this section. When and if the State of Idaho can regulate the operation and cut down on the exploitation of labor by the labor contractor, then the migrant family following this line of endeavor may leave the Teton country for the first time with a few dollars knocking together in his pocket. Until 1940 this was never possible, for the family was in debt to the contractor for gas to get there, and went in debt for gas to get to the next harvest. The same companies plant peas throughout the Pacific Coast and Intermountain country. The plantings are so spaced that the families following the peas have about 11 months work.

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